Second Edition

Newport Daily News.

Second Edition

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BLERIOT MOBBED BY LARGE CROWDS.

Finds Hero Worship More Trying Than Circling Air.

French Aviator to Receive Many Honors and Medals.

LONDON, July 26.—Louis Bleriot, the Frenchman who made history yesterday, by flying across the English Channel from Les Baraques to Dover, a distance of 21 miles, in the remarkable time of a little less than half an

Continued on Ninth Page.

HAS GOVERNMENT'S CONFIDENCE

Fighting Between Spanish and Moorish Tribesmen Resumed.

MADRID, July 26.—Fighting between the Spanish forces under General Marina and Moorish tribesmen, was resumed outside Melilla at 9 o'clock last night.

General Linares, minister of war, in an interview today, announced that the mobilization of Spanish troops would soon reach 21,000, thereby bringing General Marina's effective force up to 40,000 men, but on account of the extent of the territory on the Riff coast to be covered, he considered it doubtful whether that number would suffice, and consequently the formation of new brigades would continue. General Linares declared that General Marina enjoyed the full confidence of the government and that he would remain in command and be given every man he asked for.

Conde De Allende Salazar, minister of foreign affairs, in a note to the press today, announces that the war in Morocco is limited to the protection of Spanish possessions and frontiers covered by the Treaty of Lethuan, and is in no sense directed against Morocco.

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You will find a splendid variety of Japanese Straw Suit Cases, which are the best for traveling in the summer time, framed with split-outside bamboo and hand-woven straw covering, all the corners well protected by buffalo hides, locks, straps and handles, provided with best material, prices from $1.25 to $4.00.

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KAZANJIAN BUILDING. A. H. BOZYAN, Mgr.

ANTI-FREE-HIDE MEN FIGHT HARD.

Committee of House Insurgents Visits Payne.

Chairman Stands Firm for the Original Rates.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—In both Senate and House the anti-free hide element is planning for vigorous resistance to any report from the tariff conference committee which may look to the taking the duty off of hides.

Aroused by Representative Payne's insistence upon free hides, the "insurrection" element of the House, which is fighting against the free raw material program, held a meeting today which brought out more radical speeches than have former meetings of the tariff "insurgents." A committee consisting of Representative Gaines (West Virginia), Mondell (Wyoming) and Kennedy (Ohio), called upon Mr. Payne and argued against the free raw material program.

While apparently assured that coal and iron ore would not be placed on the free list, the committee was given to understand that the chairman of the ways and means committee would insist upon free hides and the House rates on shoes and leather. The tariff "insurgents" would not say anything as to what attitude they will take when the conference report is brought into the House.

Those of the Senators who are making a fight along the same lines concluded to perfect their plans by means of individual conferences. Most active among the workers on the Senate side were Senators Clark and Warren of Wyoming, Carter of Montana, Burrows of Michigan and Smoot of Utah.

In case the conferees bring in a free-hide report the opposition will adopt a resolution authorizing the conference committee to place all kinds of leather and all leather goods on the free list along with hides. This plan will not be resorted to because they prefer to make these articles free, but because they regard success as more probable if his policy is followed than it would be if they should undertake to instruct the committee to place a duty on hides. By the former course they count upon obtaining all but one of the Democratic votes in the Senate and all but four of the Democratic votes in the House.

The Democrats are committed to lower duties, and while they would not directly help the hide men by voting to put a higher duty on their product, they would be willing to force all the duty off of shoes. The hide men think that rather than accept free leather and free shoes the manufacturers and the conferees who represent their views would be willing to concede a duty on hides.

The fight will be close in both houses. In the Senate there are 61 Republicans and 31 Democrats. Senator McCumber (Dem.) will vote with the Republicans for protection. The other 30 Democrats are counted upon as favorable to free leather. With these 30 votes as a starter it will be necessary to secure 17 Republican votes and there is some doubt as to whether this result could be accomplished.

The contestants during the forenoon were making a careful canvass of the Senate. About ten Senators will go to any necessary extent to prevent taking the duty off of hides. They hope to pick up six or seven votes from among the so-called "progressive" Senators, who voted against the bill as it passed the Senate.

In the House there has been no division among the raw material representatives so far and the dutiable hide men have been left to make their fight alone. There were almost 50 of the original anti-free raw material "insurrectos" and if any of them have fallen away the fact had not been reported to the leaders up to the beginning of today's meeting. They also expect many of the original house "insurrectionists" to vote against a rule for a vote on the conference report and count upon picking up a number of stray votes for other reasons.

The free raw material men were not so active today, but there was no evidence that they had abandoned their fight. With the President and a large majority of the Republican members of both houses with them, they say success must come and they tell the "insurrectors" that they must either take free hides now or soon be asked to take free wool in addition.

Greatly concerned by reports of friction between Senator Aldrich and Representative Payne in the Sunday night session of the tariff conference committee, many members of the Senate and House today besieged the offices of the two leaders in efforts to learn what the outcome is to be. At both it was stated that the ill feeling engendered by the attempt last night to compel a vote on making hides dutiable at 7½ per cent had not widened the breach between the Senate and House so much as had been indicated by published stories of the controversy.

Before the resumption of the session of the committee at 2:30 p. m. today Senator Aldrich told all his callers that there was yet a chance to patch up all differences, so that a report could be made to the House tomorrow. Many of the conferees indicated a purpose to insist upon finishing their labors tonight. All realized, however, that whether this could be done would depend upon the result of the canvass being made of the Senate to ascertain whether a conference report carrying free hides would be accepted.

The Senate leader had not given up hope of securing a reduction in the duties on shoes and other leather goods below the rates fixed by the House, if hides are made free. Senators who were seen coming from the room of the chairman of the finance committee today said it was certain that Mr. Aldrich would not consent to the making of a report until he knew what the vote on the report would be in the Senate. Unless the advocates protected hides or of highly protected leather goods are willing to make material concessions no report can be made tomorrow, according to these Western Senators. They do not take a hopeful view of the situation.

STEAMER ARRIVED.

BOSTON, July 26.—Anglian, from London.

LATEST NAVAL NEWS.

Orders of Officers and Movements of Vessels Reported.

(Special despatch to the News).

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The following orders to officers were announced today by the Navy Department:

Lieutenant Commander J. J. Raby, detached from the South Dakota and ordered to continue treatment at the naval hospital, Mare Island.

Lieutenant J. Franklin (retired), detached from duty in the branch hydrographic office, Baltimore, and ordered home.

Lieutenant O. F. Cooper, detached from the navy yard, Norfolk, and ordered to duty at Cavite, Philippine Islands.

Machinist E. A. Blackwell, transferred to the retired list.

The following movements of naval vessels were reported today to the department:

Arrived—Rocket at Norfolk, Yorktown at Seattle, Charleston, Chattanooga, Denver and Cleveland, at Tientsin, Salem at Salem, California at Hunter's Point, Helena at Canton, Pompey at Cavite, Nanshan at Shanghai.

Sailed—Wilmington, from Hankow for Shanghai; Buffalo, from Cavite for Guam; Sylph, from Boston for Beverly; Dolphin, from Newport for New York; Prairie, from New Haven for Philadelphia.

Lord.

SESSIONS TO BE HELD DAILY.

More Witnesses Continue to Be Examined in Sutton Case.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., July 26.—At the opening of the Sutton inquiry today, Mr. Davis, Mrs. Sutton's counsel, suggested to Commander Hood, presiding member of the board, that as the witnesses on hand would not carry the proceedings beyond tomorrow, an adjournment might be taken at the close of today's session until next week Monday, when Surgeon F. C. Cook and Lieutenant Harold H. Utley of the marine corps, the two witnesses now abroad, are expected to arrive here. The court, however, decided to continue the sessions from day to day until all the witnesses who might appear were examined.

Lieutenant C. A. Osterman, U. S. M. C., was recalled and questioned by Mr. Davis in regard to the revolver, which was passed to Sergeant De Hart on the night of the fight when Sutton was killed, according to De Hart, who swore, however, that he did not know who gave him the weapon.

Osterman said he did not see a revolver given to De Hart and did not know who gave it to the sergeant. "But I have a recollection that some one did hand him one of the revolvers," added the witness.

Lieutenant Edward S. Welling of the marines also was recalled and questioned respecting the revolver incident. He, like Osterman, denied having handed the weapon to De Hart. He said he heard afterward that somebody had given De Hart a revolver, but that he never heard who the officer was who did so. William I. Owen the chauffeur, who drove the officers to camp on the night of the tragedy, was recalled and corrected his testimony. He desired to say that he had heard one of the officers call for the "Sentry" instead of "Orderly" after Sutton and his companions got out of his car on "the dump." Young Owens said that he thought "Orderly" and "Sentry" meant the same thing when he previously testified. Owens said he had been told since he testified that they were different ranks.

Major Leonard closely questioned Owens on this point when the chauffeur testified last week. At that time Owens insisted that the call was for an "Orderly." Owens said he knew Sutton and liked him "very well, because he always gave him a good tip," while the other men gave him nothing.

Edward Griffith, the other chauffeur, was recalled and testified he heard the cry of "Sentry." Owens's and Griffith's testimony did not agree as to the relative locations of their cars on the night in question. Recess followed.

RIFLE TOURNAMENT.

Experts from New England Militia Gather at Bay State Range.

WAKEFIELD, Mass., July 26.—Rifle experts, picked men from the militia of all New England, with teams from the United States navy, Naval Academy and marine corps, gathered at the Bay State range here today, for the opening of the fifth annual tournament of the New England Military Rifle Association. Competition will continue throughout the week, during which 25 events will be contested and more than 100 valuable prizes, including some handsome trophies, will be awarded.

The marksmen were early on the range, the weather was ideal and some excellent scores were made. The presence of executive officer, Colonel N. B. Thurston of the New York National Guard resulted in not a single protest being made, a somewhat unusual custom at the range. The 200 yard firing range was in charge of Captain George N. Langdan, M. V. M., retired Lieutenant R. S. Kyser, U. S. M. C. was at the 600 yard range and Captain C. H. Lyman, U. S. M. C., at the 800 yards firing line.

The Maine and New Hampshire state teams arrived at noontime and devoted the afternoon to practice. The Rhode Island and Connecticut state teams had not arrived at 4 o'clock. These four teams are especially interested in the inter-state match schedules for Thursday and Friday of this week.

At the 500 yards range today, during the Governor Quimby match, Captain Stuart W. Wise, inspector of rifle practice, Sixth Massachusetts, Stoneham, made 13 consecutive bulls eyes. Lieutenant John E. Parker, Company G, Eighth Massachusetts, Gloucester, made 68 out of a possible 70. The new standard American target was used at this range.

STEAMERS REPORTED.

NEW YORK, July 26.—Steamer Caronia, from Liverpool for New York was 200 miles east of Sandy Hook at 6 p. m. Sunday; will probably dock late Tuesday, or early Wednesday morning.

NEW YORK, July 26.—Steamer Zeeland, from Antwerp, passed Nantucket at 4:58 a. m.; will probably dock about 7:30 p. m.

SABLE ISLAND, Nova Scotia, Steamer Kronprinzo Wilhelm, from Bremen, Southampton for New York was 260 miles east of Sandy Hook at 2:30 a. m.; will probably dock about 12 o'clock noon Tuesday.

JEROME IN CHARGE FOR THE STATE.

Thaw to Have Great Struggle For His Freedom.

Expert Witness Says Condition Is Normal.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., July 26.—The severest ordeal of Harry K. Thaw's struggle for freedom from the Matteawan asylum for the criminal insane was before him today when Justice Isaac N. Mills re-commenced the hearing in the supreme court here, at which Thaw is trying to show himself sane. Charles Morschauser, his attorney, re-affirmed his intention of putting Thaw on the stand to give personal proof of his sanity. Mr. Morschauser had three lay witnesses left when the hearing adjourned July 16 to enable both sides to study the records of Thaw's two trials for killing Stanford White.

District Attorney Jerome of New York, who last week announced his intention of helping the state and Westchester county authorities, came over from his summer home at Lakeville, Conn., in his automobile today, arriving in the court room at 10:00 a. m. He was met here by Daniel Murphy, one of his assistants. Mr. Morschauser said that while he would like to put his alienists on the stand before he called his client, the order of their testimony might depend upon their professional engagements. He has subpoenaed Dr. William J. Mayer, the White Plains jail physician, Dr. Britton D. Evans, of Morris Plains, the coiner of the term "brain storm," and Dr. H. Ernst Schmid, of White Plains. Every seat in the court room was taken and every aisle crowded an hour before the trial opened.

When court convened Deputy Attorney General Robert Clark, who is opposing Thaw's application on behalf of the state, called Justice Mills's attention to Mr. Jerome's presence, saying that he had consented to appear with the state's attorneys at their request.

Thaw's attorney immediately objected to Jerome's participation recalling the New York district attorney's affidavit before Judge Gaynor, when an effort was made to hold the present hearing in New York instead of White Plains, to the effect that he could not act with the authorities of Westchester county. Justice Mills settled the matter by remarking that Jerome had never said he would not appear at the request of the state, and Mr. Jerome remained.

Expert testimony began with the first witness, Dr. Henry Ernst Schmid of White Plains.

District Attorney Jerome took charge of the case for the state.

Dr. Schmid's conclusion, after numerous examinations of Thaw in White Plains, was that his condition both mental and physical was normal, excepting his heart, which beats a trifle too fast. The witness read a condensed history of Thaw's life compiled from interviews with the prisoner. In this various events which might have a bearing upon his mental condition were explained to Thaw. In discussing the killing of White, Thaw told the witness that it some times surprised himself that he felt no remorse. "I found Mr. Thaw," concluded Dr. Schmid, "Logical, memory excellent, attention to an argument good and control of his emotions normal."

Paranoea, the kind of insanity with which the authorities allege Thaw is afflicted, was discussed by the witness who said there were varieties of this disease from which the patient might recover.

On cross-examination District Attorney Jerome plunged at once into the scientific aspects of paranoea. As Mr. Jerome questioned Dr. Schmid, Thaw, sitting so close that at times their elbows almost touched, studied the district attorney calmly and with an expression of great interest.

STATE OF SEIGE PROCLAIMED.

Strike Declared as Protest Against Spanish-Moroccan War.

BARCELONA, July 26.—A general strike was declared here today, as a protest against the Spanish-Moroccan war. The government replied by proclaiming a state of seige, which is equivalent to martial law.

STANDARD STEEL STRIKE ENDS.

Attack on Plant at McKee's Rocks Due to Importation of Men.

PITTSBURG, July 26.—The strike at the Standard Steel Car Company's plant at Butler, was ended today, when more than 2,000 employes returned to their work at the company's terms. Seven of the leaders of the strike movement were discharged. A few of the riveters failed to return today, but they are all expected to be at work tomorrow. Officials of the company state that hereafter American workmen will be given the preference in all departments, particularly in the construction of cars.

Deputy sheriff on guard along the Ohio river bank near the Pressed Steel Car Company's water plant, at McKee's Rocks, fired on an attacking party at 3 o'clock this morning in answer to stones and other missiles hurled by several men in a rowboat. One man is reported to have been shot, but no trace of him can be found. The object of the attack at the water plant is unknown. Rumors of the importation of new men as employes at the plant today caused the strikers to establish picket lines as early as 4 a. m. and for three hours all street cars were halted, while a committee questioned each passenger. The state constabulary was called out, but had little trouble in dispersing the crowd. There were no additional men at work today.

FOUR GUNNERS KILLED.

Others Injured in Explosion on Board Japanese Ship Asahi.

TOKIO, July 26.—While the crew of Japanese battleship Asahi was engaged in gun practice, at Isebay yesterday, one of the 12-pounders of the vessel blew up, killing four and wounding five of the gunners. Among the wounded were two officers of the battleship.

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NEW YORK LIFE

Talk it over with

COMMERFORD,

The New York Life Man

218 Thames Street.

Large Farm Of 104 Acres In Portsmouth

FOR SALE.

10-room house, good barn, corn crib and carriage house, Price $27,000.

Wm. E. Brightman,

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Phone 5.

If You Taste the Taste of BROOKFIELD FARM EGGS

You will use no others. They are absolutely fresh.

Brown's Market,

274 Thames Street.

DR. HUNTINGTON DIES AT NAHANT.

Prominent Rector Expires After a Long Illness.

Grace Church, New York, Loses Its Faithful Leader.

NAHANT, Mass., July 26.—Death came to Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, rector of Grace Church of

Continued on Fifth Page.

SQUAB,

CHICKEN, ROASTING and BROILING CHICKEN, SPRING DUCKLING, SWEETBREADS, MUSHROOMS, etc.

The MARLBOROUGH MARKET,

H. H. BARKER.

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George E. Vernon & Co.,

Makers of Fine Furniture,

UPHOLSTERERS

—AND—

DECORATORS.

91 John Street,

NEWPORT, R. I.

Your name is on the list of those invited to enjoy a dinner with prime, tender meats from Coggeshall.

F. B. Coggeshall, Washington Sq.

THE BEE HIVE.

Radical Price Trimming

All Along the Line of Our

Garment Department.

There'll be some lively trading in the following items when the news gets out. Not an item advertised but shows a saving of fully one third of earlier season's prices.

TUB DRESSES.

One lot of Gingham and Chambray Dresses, in checks, stripes and solid color; also a lot of Blue Lawn Jumper Suits, formerly $2.98, now $1.98

One lot Lawn Dresses, white with blue or black figures, nicely trimmed, real value $3.98, $2.75

One lot of Lawn Dresses, lace and insertion trimmed, extra good value at $4.98, for this sale $3.75

One lot of Racquet Cloth Dresses, in blue or tan, turn-over collar and cuffs, former price $4.98, now $3.75

One lot Lingerie Dresses, blue, pink, white, nicely trimmed, real value $3.98, now $2.75

One lot Lingerie Dresses, white, blue, pink, former price $4.98, now $3.75

One lot White Victoria Lawn Dresses, former price $8.50, now $5.98

One lot White Lingerie and Net Dresses former price $19.50 now $15.75

One lot Fine Net Dresses, lace trimmed, real value $13.50, now $9.50

All our Taffeta Silk, Messaline and Voile Dresses at greatly reduced prices.

TUB SUITS.

One lot Racquet Cloth Suits, in tan and navy, former price $5 now, $3.95

One lot Linen Suits, linen color, large sizes only, former price $6.50, now $4.50

One lot White Repp Suits, real value $6.75, now $5.00

One lot extra fine White Repp and Linen Suits, former price $8.50, now $6.75

One lot Linen Suits, regular linen color, real value $8.50, now $6.50

HESS-LEYS CO.

This Morning's News.

ALDRICH AND PAYNE CLASH.

Attempt of the Former to Tax Hides Blocked.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Senator Aldrich made an attempt at tonight's meeting of the tariff conferees to force a vote to make hides dutiable at 7½ per cent, half the existing rates, and was blocked by Representative Payne after a bitter verbal encounter.

President Taft's insistence that hides must go on the free list and the duties on boots and shoes be reduced to at least 10 per cent ad valorem, with corresponding reductions on other leather goods, was backed up Saturday by what was practically an ultimatum of the Western Senators, and the executive session of the conferees which began Friday noon ended Saturday night without an agreement being reached on any of the "national issues."

Once, when the conferees adjourned for luncheon, it was announced that the hide schedule had been settled. Then a little while after the session was resumed word leaked out of the star chamber that the whole thing had been upset.

The chairman of the House ways and means committee is said to have informed the Senate leader today most emphatically that the country and the President are in sympathy with the action of the House in putting hides on the free list, and that he did not proposed to be governed by what a majority of the conferees thought about the question.

Inasmuch as Mr. Payne's signature is necessary for the making of a report, nothing could be accomplished and the conference adjourned until 2:30 tomorrow afternoon, when the struggle will be resumed.

The clash between the leaders of the two houses is declared to have been even more acrimonious than their quarrel of last week, which was not settled until the President took a hand as peacemaker and arranged his "harmony" dinner.

The story of the intense feeling exhibited leaked out through reports of the affair given by conferees to other members of Congress. There are a variety of versions of the dispute, none of which can be confirmed, unqualifiedly, but it seems to be clear that Senator Aldrich was angered by Mr. Payne's frequent statements that the sentiment of the country is backing up the President in his demand that hides shall go on the free list.

A formal motion fixing 7½ per cent as the rate to be fixed on hides was made yesterday. At that time Mr. Payne is reported to have said that he could not consent to the taking of a vote. He then contended that the proposed action was against what the people expect and quoted the expressions of the President on the subject. The motion was not passed and was pending when the conferees met today.

During the forenoon session today the parliamentary situation was discussed and tonight the motion was renewed. Mr. Payne is said to have immediately reiterated his position with increased emphasis and Mr. Aldrich is reported to have upbraided Mr. Payne for his "obstinacy" and to have said that he was "tired of dictatorial methods" to defeat the will of a majority of the conferees.

The conferees are fighting with locked horns. Until the Senate members are assured of sufficient votes to adopt a conference report carrying hides on the free list, they will not permit this question to be brought to a vote.

The House members have exhibited no signs of weakening, and many of them have assumed that it will be impossible to reduce leather goods below the House rate. In support of this the House leaders insist that the conferees are not empowered to agree upon duties lower than the lowest rates fixed by either branch of Congress.

After the adjournment of the conference tonight the House members continued in session, and it was decided that a canvass should be made tomorrow to ascertain the sentiment in the House concerning a special rule declaring "in order" rates on leather goods below the duties fixed by the House bill.

FOR SENTIMENTAL REASONS.

Parts of Historic Organ of King's Chapel to be Placed in New Structure.

BOSTON, July 24.—In pursuance of a decision to replace the historic organ of King's Chapel, which was installed in 1756 by a new one, workmen were engaged in the ancient church today, in assembling the parts of the modern instrument. The original organ was imported from London and when it reached Boston, more than a century and a half ago, it was the sensation of the town. In its long history many famous musicians have sat at its key board. The late B. J. Lang for many years was the organist at the ancient church. There is a tradition that before the organ was sent to America it was tested and approved by Handel himself and on this account, as well as for other sentiments, all parts will have a place in the remodelled structure.

TO LENGTHEN LIFE BY SURGERY

As the result of investigations which he has been pursuing during the month past, Dr. Distaso of Paris is convinced that Metchnikoff's plan for warding off old age by removing the large intestine is soundly based. Metchnikoff's idea was that the large intestine was the breeding place of most of the harmful germs, and that with a person whose large intestine had been removed by an operation it would be found that the beneficial germs remaining would greatly outnumber the harmful ones and have the effect of staving off old age.

Dr. Distaso has been comparing the germs found in a number of patients whose large intestines had been removed with those found in normal individuals, and so convinced is he that Metchnikoff's theory is fully proved that he expressed the following opinion: "Every child should have the large intestine and the appendix removed when it is two or three years old."

In the patients experimented upon, who in every instance have enjoyed greatly improved health during the year or more which has elapsed since their operation, a number of new germs have been discovered. These are thought to be harmless germs, whose action, if there is any, is beneficial to the system.

Dr. Distaso, who has returned to Paris, took with him for further study at the Pasteur Institute two persons who are excellent examples of the benefit to health resulting from the removal of the lower intestine. Practically bedridden before the operation about four years ago, these two patients are now in robust health. During their month's stay in Paris all expenses are to be paid by the Pasteur Institute.

Dr. Distaso said: "My experiments have proved we would all of us be better off without the lower intestine, which is nothing more or less than an ideal breeding place for disease germs. Almost every chronic disease may be traced back to the action of these germs—chronic heart disease, arterio sclerosis and most kinds of headaches being examples."

THE INCOME TAX.

Legislatures Eager to Act on the Important Question.

Arizona and New Mexico—Arrangements for Welcome to Gompers—Signals for National Forests.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—There has been more or less uncertainty as to the fate of the corporation tax proposition ever since the tariff bill was sent to conference. Coupled with that feature is the provision of having the states pass upon the proposition to amend the constitution so as to tax incomes. In order to make this operative it will be necessary for three-fourths of the states, through their legislatures, to adopt the amendment. The Georgia legislature has been in session for several weeks and, according to the Congressmen from that state, is eager to be the first one to take action on the matter. Georgia was the fourth state which originally adopted the constitution of the United States. The Alabama legislature is also soon to meet in extra session, and Governor Comer was promptly advised from Washington to include in his message a recommendation that if Congress acts upon the income question the Alabama legislature shall take it up in its special session. Without this recommendation from the governor the Alabamians, under their present constitution, could not touch the matter. The peculiar thing about this whole proceeding has been that nearly all the Republicans and Democrats in Congress have privately condemned the corporation tax proposition, and yet it was put through both the Senate and House with the hope that some way would be found to strangle it in conference.

Senator Flint of California is the latest champion of the territory of Arizona. He has put in a bill providing for its admission to the Union, and there is no hint that it should be linked with New Mexico and one state made of the two territories. The talk in Congressional circles is that action is likely to be taken before the close of the next session that will prepare the way for the admission of both of these territories, but it probably will be nearly three years before they get in. It has been a long and weary fight for the people of Arizona and New Mexico.

Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, has been advised by his admirers that he is going to have a rousing welcome upon his return to this country from Europe in September. Gompers undoubtedly has a strong pull with the workingmen, as was recently demonstrated in this city, where are located the headquarters of the federation. Efforts were made to beat some of the friends of the chief for offices in the local unions, but the Gompers adherents swept things and are in absolute control. When Gompers comes back to Washington it is proposed to signal the event by the largest parade ever arranged by the allied unions here. He will be met at the Union Station and will take his place at the head of the great procession. There also is to be a monster demonstration on his arrival in New York. Mr. Taft since becoming President has shown Gompers considerable attention by having him at the White House on several occasions.

Representative Adamson of Georgia says that not until Congress puts the cheaper makes of automobiles upon the free list will the country people of teh United States ever again be able to really enjoy the highways. On account of the high protection machines are now too costly for all but a few people in any community. Mr. Adamson thinks that if the duty were removed from all automobiles costing from $500 to $800 it would not be long before the price would be so moderate that nearly every successful farmer would have a machine and they would be in such common use that the horses of those who could not afford to buy them would become used to the novelty and it would not be so dangerous for people to drive along the country roads as it now is. But the Georgia Congressman has no idea that his suggestion will be carried out and therefore is of the opinion that rural nags will continue to shy at automobiles for many years to come and make driving risky for the farmer.

Experiments will be made during the next few months with the standard heliographs, which now are used by the War Department for signaling, to find whether these instruments will be of practical use on national forests to report fires or transmit other messages in areas where there is no quick method of communication. For the administration and protection of the 148 national forests in 19 states and territories and Alaska the government spent $2,526,098.03, or about one and one half cents an acre, for the calendar year 1908. Of this large amount $592,169.19 was spent for permanent improvements.

Charles W. Arthur.

BASE BALL.

National League.

At Boston—Pittsburg 7, Boston 3; Pittsburg 6, Boston 3.

At New York—Chicago 8, New York 1.

At Brooklyn—Brooklyn 1, St. Louis 0; Brooklyn 4, St. Louis 0.

At Philadelphia—Philadelphia 2, Cincinnati 0; Cincinnati 9, Philadelphia 6.

At Cincinnati—St. Louis 4, Cincinnati 4.

American League.

At Detroit—Detroit 8, Boston 1.

At Cleveland—Cleveland 2, New York 0; New York 3, Cleveland 2.

At Chicago—Chicago 5, Philadelphia 1.

At St. Louis—St. Louis 9, Washington 3.

At St. Louis—St. Louis 6, Washington 0.

At Chicago—Chicago 3, Philadelphia 0.

At Detroit—Boston 4, Detroit 0.

Eastern League.

At Rochester—Providence 7, Rochester 2; Providence 6, Rochester 0.

At Buffalo—Buffalo 4, Baltimore 3; Buffalo 9, Baltimore 6.

At Toronto—Toronto 3, Jersey City 3 (12 innings, called on account of rain).

At Montreal—Providence 6, Montreal 5.

At Jersey City—Jersey City 2, Baltimore 0 (forfeited).

New England League.

At Lawrence—Lawrence 0, Fall River 0 (forfeited); Fall River 3, Lawrence 2.

At Brockton—Haverhill 4, Brockton 2.

At Worcester—Worcester 3, New Bedford 2; Worcester 6, New Bedford 1.

At Lynn—Lynn 1, Lowell 0.

GOOD BUILDING MATERIALS.

Stone Should be Correctly Quarried; Thoroughly Seasoned and Properly Laid.

[Literary Digest.]

Advocates of concrete as a building material are pushing their way in all directions and have driven the friends of stone to the defensive. The former are pointing to stone structures whose walls are rotting or splitting away; while the latter tell tales of concrete arches that collapse into piles of debris. In spite of both it is indubitable that both stone and concrete are good building materials, and competition will result in our getting the best of each. In "Stone" the writer of a leading article on "The Durability of Stone", accounts for some of the failures of ashlar work in the past and describes some of the precautions now taken by quarrymen and masons. He says:

"In many of the countries of the old world, and in some sections of the new, are to be found monolithic shafts, or vast structures of stone of prehistoric origin that have withstood the assaults of time for untold centuries. Many of these retain to this day delicate ornamentations, elaborate sculpture and inscriptions that can still be deciphered. Gathered into our museums are sarcophagi enriched with carvings bearing the chisel marks almost as sharp as when they were wrought by the artisans 2,000 and more years before the Christian era. Can one ask more evident proofs of durability than this?

"On the other hand, it is pointed out that stone structures of only a score of years show signs of disintegration, and much is made of this by those who would substitute other material for stone. It is needless for the advocate of stone to attempt to ignore these charges. The explanation for the defects is simple enough. In no form of human activity have there been more stupendous changes during the past generation than in building construction. Almost in a decade we passed from the simple, unpretentious structure of our forefathers to buildings of elaborate design and ornamentation, and substituted for wood and brick, stone of every variety, often brought from distant lands. Quarries themselves were developed far faster than scientific knowledge of quarrying methods. Mistakes were bound to be made, not only in the adaptation of materials for specific purposes, but also in the preparation and use of these materials. Mistakes have been learned and it is well nigh impossible that they can occur again.

"The causes of the disintegration and decay of stone in the past are perfectly determinate, the writer tells us, and he asserts that these have been thoroughly eliminated. In the first place, certain classes of imported stone have rarely given satisfaction in American cities. While durable in the country of their production, they are unsuited to the severity and extreme changes of the American climate. We no longer attempt to bring stone for structural use from foreign lands unless its ability to withstands extreme climatic changes has been thoroughly demonstrated. More important still, however, has been the recognition of scientific methods in quarrying. We read:

"A few years ago the main requirement of the quarryman was the cheap and expeditious removal of the stone from its natural bed. Immense blocks were broken loose by tremendous charges of explosives, and then these masses of rock were split into sizes convenient for handling. If the stone showed no visible cracks or starts, and held together under the cutting and dressing, it was thought to be in prime condition. Quarryman and builder were intensely surprised if stone handled in this way went to pieces and disintegrated in a few years after having been set in a building. Until a more serious study of economic geology was made it was not recognized that heavy blasting or even severe blows from sledges, had a tendency to weaken the cementing material that holds together the rock grains or crystals in any stone. Now no quarryman would think of placing on the market a stone that had been stunned. Even in continental Europe, which is always backward in discarding old methods and adopting modern improvements, this lesson has been learned. It was formerly the practice to blast out stone, even in marble quarries. The effect upon the delicate materials, especially such marbles as were brecciated or with elaborate tapestried patterns (caused, of course, by the mingling of different elements) can readily be imagined. This is the reason why the old marble quarries of Europe present such remarkable spall banks, the debris often preventing necessary development work. Slowly but surely the wasteful powder man is being displaced, and in his stead is installed the wire saw which cuts the stone from its native bed without injuring its texture in the slightest. Here in America we use the channeling machine, which cuts the stone into rectangular blocks with the minimum of waste and does not stun the stone."

Still another great improvement, the writer tells us, has come in a knowledge of the necessity for a proper seasoning of stone. While the presence of interstitial water, or "sap," in all stone has been recognized for a century, the part that it plays in weathering was unknown until recently:

"The quarryman and stoneworker found that a stone fresh from its bed and full of quarry water was easy to work, and that it grew harder when the sap had dried out. Hence stone was frequently cut and set in a building before it had seasoned, and thus fell a victim to frost. Now the architect and the builder know the danger in certain varieties of 'green' stone and provide against it in their specifications. No one expecting a satisfactory and durable job would think of using unseasoned timber, and similar safeguards are called for in the use of stone.

"Much of the defective stonework of the past was caused by neglect of a fundamental principle in stone masonry—the need to set all stone of a markedly stratified or laminated formation on its natural bed. As such stone splits most readily along the plane of stratification, the easiest way was to split it up for thin ashlar and set it upright in the wall. But this quality of cleavage naturally caused it to scale off as moisture and frost got a lodgment. While a disregard of this precaution is responsible for a large portion of the defective stonework of the past 50 years, it has played no part in recent work and the future is secure.

"The advocates of stone need ask for their material only the same measure of intelligent precaution that is taken in the use of any other material. There have been thousands of instances of disaster, often costly in human life, following the use of poorly mixed concrete, badly burned and improperly laid brick, and defective iron and steel work. The percentage of failure in stone is lower than in any other material. If choice is made of stone that has proven its suitability to climatic conditions; if it has been quarried in scientific manner; if it has been thoroughly seasoned; and if it is properly laid, we may be sure that we have employed the most durable material of construction that is available."

TWELVE-TOED PEOPLE IN WILDS OF MAINE.

[Bangor correspondence of the Boston Post.]

On the line between Lincoln and Sarsadahoc counties is a settlement of thrifty farming folks who have a peculiarity which is but little known outside. It is not visible and a stranger might go there year in and year out without ever discovering that they were any different from ordinary people in a farming community. They are peculiar for the number of people in the settlement who have six toes on each foot.

The six toe belt lies partly in the town of Dresden, in Lincoln county, and partly in Woolwich, in Sagadahoc county. Just how many people there are there who have more than their share of toes would be hard to say, but there is quite a number, and the way in which they came to them is a mystery in the first place, although there are a number of traditions as to how it happened. One man is said to have been born with six toes several generations ago, and the peculiarity appeared in many of his descendants.

Like many country districts, the people have been born, brought up, settled on farms in the vicinity and married into one another's families until time has produced a number of six toed people in a comparatively small place.

Rather than being a benefit to them, the extra toe is somewhat of an affliction in a number of ways, especially in getting shoes to fit them, for no shoemaker has yet ventured to manufacture a special line of boots for six toed people. At a time several years ago when it was all the rage to wear the extreme pointed toed shoes these people were in a sorry plight. To crowd six toes into a shoe with a capacity for three, but in which vain man often crowded five, was too much for these people.

The sixth toe is an offshoot from the little toe of the ordinary foot. It is perfect in shape, although it is not always in alignment with the other five toes of the foot.

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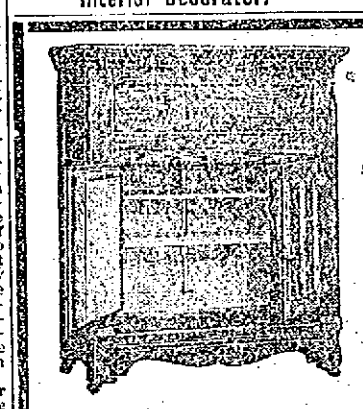

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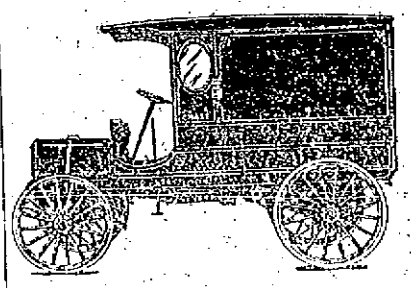

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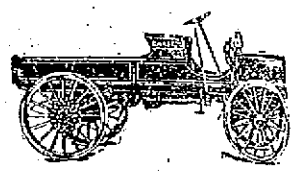

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RHODE ISLAND COAL.

Estimated Deposit of 80,000,000 Tons Will Soon Be in Condition for Production.

The Boston News Bureau says that one who is authorized to speak for Henry M. Whitney says:

"Mr. Whitney is enthusiastic as to the possibilities of Rhode Island coal. Before investing in this company he had many examinations made and satisfied himself that the coal was there and that it could be made commercially available. Diamond drills are now operating to determine the extent of the deposit, and it is estimated that there are 80,000,000 tons in the so-called Narragansett basin, and that within a couple of months the property will be in shape for production.

"Work is progressing with the idea of mining 3,000 tons a day through two shafts, and it is estimated that this coal can be mined and placed on the cars for $2 a ton, landed in Fall River for $2.50 a ton and in Boston for $2.75 a ton, leaving a leeway of $3 a ton for profit and to meet competition with the Pennsylvania anthracite product.

"To make this coal available it may be necessary to treat it chemically, but this can be done at a cost of not over 5 cents a ton, which is only a nominal cost, and all kinds of tests have demonstrated the value of the coal under chemical action.

"If Rhode Island coal is not a tremendous commercial success, Mr. Whitney will be the most fooled man in the United States. The fact that he became associated with the company and allowed his name to stand at the head of the company shows his high opinion of it. Mr. Whitney knows coal. If this property were located in Pennsylvania or West Virginia or some far away place, people would quickly invest in it; but, being in Rhode Island, they cannot believe that it is of value. As a matter fact, the nearness to New England manufacturing centres is one thing that makes the property of particular promise.

"Over 1,000,000 tons of coal have already been mined from this deposit in years gone by, but the property has lain dormant for nearly forty years. The mine is now being unwatered, and in three months it will be a shipper and Mr. Whitney will again be active in the development of another New England enterprise."

MIDDLETOWN.

[Regular correspondence of the News.]

Funeral services for Mrs. Carrie Coggeshall, wife of Mr. Alton F. Coggeshall, who died suddenly in Lunenberg, Mass., last week, were held at the home of Mr. Coggeshall's mother, Mrs. George Coggeshall, on Greene's lane, Sunday noon, conducted by Rev. Francis W. Goodman, rector of St. Mary's Church, and were of a simple nature. There was a large attendance of relatives and friends. The interment was in the Middletown cemetery at the Four Corners and the bearers were Stephen W. Coggeshall, brother of Mr. Coggeshall; his uncle, Francis Coggeshall; Alvin Simmons and Harold Chase. The casket was covered with a profusion of flowers.

Mr. and Mrs. Lyman C. Josephs and family left today for a three weeks' outing at their camp on Great Island, near Ashland, N. H.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Hazard entertained a party of 16 Sunday from Newport. Among the guests was Mrs. William Luth, who is visiting Mrs. Hazard for a few weeks.

Rev. C. E. Delamater conducted a song service at the Methodist Episcopal Church Sunday evening, taking up the story of the Prodigal Son. The more prominent portions of the subject were considered separately and emphasized by hymns which specially related to them. During the evening Mrs. Ida Brown sang, as a solo, "Where is My Wandering Boy Tonight?" the congregation assisting in the chorus and Mr. Delamater sang the solo, "Does Jesus Care?"

PERSONALS.

....Archibald Black, one of the Hartford Union Seminary students who were recently licensed to preach by the New York Presbytery after a long wrangle over the orthodoxy of their views, has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Bedford Park Presbyterian Church, at Bainbridge avenue, Bronx.

....Mrs. Elizabeth Taylor Dandridge, daughter of President Zachary Taylor and a former mistress of the White House, died at Winchester, W. Va., Sunday evening after a brief illness, aged 86. Mrs. Dandridge was the third daughter of the twelfth President, and was born at Fort Snelling, Minn. Death was due to heart failure following a long period of illness.

....James Peterson, a hotel proprietor in Minnesota, has arrived at Phillipsburg, N. J., to visit his brother, Charles Peterson, whom he had not seen in 30 years. The brothers each supposed the other dead, and the fact that they learned of each others whereabouts was the result of correspondence between some of their friends who incidentally mentioned their names.

....Cardinal Gibbons has notified the Albany Burgesses Corps that he has accepted its tender of life membership in this historic body, which probably numbers among its honorary members more famous Americans than any other similar organization in the country. His Eminence has also permitted his nomination as honorary chaplain.

....Mrs. Jesse Seligman, widow of the New York banker, is dead at Mamaroneck. Mrs. Seligman for many years was one of the most prominent women in Jewish society and charitable circles in New York. She was the widow of Jesse Seligman, the Wall Street banker, who died at Coronado Beach, Cal., April 23, 1891, and from whom she inherited a large fortune. Her husband was founder and President of the Jewish Orphan Asylum, and she carried on the good work he had begun. She celebrated her silver wedding with her husband October 18, 1879. Always a conspicuous figure in Jewish circles until her husband's death, she devoted her remaining years to her family and to the promotion of charitable societies with which she was connected. She gave away large sums annually toward the assistance of young Hebrews who had fled from persecution abroad to find an asylum here.

....Senator Tillman is ill at his home, a farm near Trenton, S. C. He has been at home for three weeks and his friends say his condition is so bad that there is little likelihood that he will be strong enough to return to Washington to vote on the tariff bill. The rumor that he contemplates resigning his seat is revived, but Mr. Tillman is following the same course he did last summer and refuses to confirm or deny the rumor. Senator Tillman has not fully recovered from the attack of partial paralysis which seized him last summer. He tried to cure this by an extended tour of several months in Europe. The health resorts of the Continent helped him greatly and he returned to the United States much stronger than he was when he left. While the paralysis has not returned, a general debility from nervousness has made his life unhappy in the last few months. Sleeplessness and an intensity of thought have made him seriously ill, and he was persuaded to go to his home for a rest.

A SUMMER LUNCHEON.

Appetizing Menus Given for Mid-Season Social Affairs.

Many Recipes for Preserving Barberries, Which Are Now in Season.

[Cornelia C. Bedford.]

(1)
Bouillon in Cups.
Lamb Chops Breaded.
Peas. Potato Croquettes.
Lobster Mayonnaise.
Cheese Fingers.
Frozen Pudding. Fancy Cakes.
Coffee.

(2)
Cantaloupes.
Deviled Crabs. Cucumber Sauce.
Sweetbreads a la Villerol.
Stuffed Potatoes.
Smothered Cucumbers.
Salad of Lamb's Tongues.
Wafers, Edam Cheese.
Peach Ice Cream.
Fancy Cakes.
Coffee.

(3)
Mock Bisque Soup.
Salmon Patties.
Breaded Fillets of Chicken.
Panned Tomatoes. Cream Sauce.
Nut and Olive Salad.
Wafers. Neufchatel
Peach Ice.
Austrian Coffee.

Sweetbreads a la Villerol—Allow one sweetbread to two people. Wash and let stand in cold water for an hour or two, to draw out the blood, then place in a saucepan with one-half of a teaspoonful of salt (these quantities are for two pairs of sweetbreads), one dozen peppercorns, one bay leaf, one small blade of mace and one slice of onion. Cover with cold water, heat slowly, and simmer very gently for 20 minutes. Drain and drop in ice water for half an hour, then lay on a flat dish, and press over night. Split each sweetbread, lay a slice of fat bacon between, tie together, and place in a saucepan with one tablespoonful of butter, one onion, one small carrot, two sprigs of parsley and a stalk of soup celery. Fry together for 15 minutes, shaking frequently, add stock enough to cover and set in a moderate oven for 45 minutes, adding more stock if necessary. Let stand in this until cold, then untie and dry thoroughly. Dip each piece in thick Allemande sauce, roll in crumbs and fry in smoking-hot fat. Serve with the same sauce thinned and heated.

Allemande Sauce—Place in a saucepan one tablespoonful of butter and one heaping tablespoonful of flour, and stir over the fire until the mixture begins to color. Add quickly one cupful of the stock in which the sweetbreads were cooked, and stir until it thickens. Season to taste, set over hot water and stir in the yolks of two eggs beaten with one tablespoonful of cream. As soon as it begins to thicken again, take from the fire. In re-heating set the sauce over hot water, and stir almost constantly, thinning with a little cream.

Smothered Cucumbers—Pare three cucumbers and cut into quarters lengthwise. Trim off the portion containing the seeds and cut the fleshy part into half-inch pieces. In a thick-bottomed saucepan put one tablespoonful of butter, one scant half of a teaspoonful salt, one-quarter of a teaspoonful of paprika and the cut cucumbers. Cover closely and set over the hot fire for five minutes, then draw back where they will cook slowly. They should be very tender in from 12 to 15 minutes.

Barberry Jelly—Put six pounds of ripe barberries in a preserving kettle; add one pint of cold water and heat very slowly until the fruit is soft, stirring and mashing occasionally with a wooden spoon or beetle. Turn into a jelly bag and let drip until dry. Measure the juice and add an equal quantity of strong syrup made in the proportion of one cupful of sugar to one quarter of a cupful of water and heated to the boiling point. Stir this syrup into the strained juice, return to the fire and boil slowly until a little dropped on a cold plate will set quickly; then pour into jars, set in a cool place until jellied; cover with a little melted paraffine and put away.

Barberry Jam—Allow equal weights of ripe barberries after they are stemmed and granulated sugar. Put the berries in a kettle, add sufficient water to cover, then the sugar and stir until the sugar is dissolved. Cook to a thick jam, stirring and mashing well. When the mixture falls in thick drops from the spoon or a drop will set on a cold plate take from the fire, bottle and seal.

Preserved Barberries (1)—Make a syrup in the proportion of one pound of granulated sugar to one and one-half cupfuls of water, and clarify with white of egg. Tie the ripe berries together in bunches, drop them into the clear syrup and boil very slowly until they look slightly transparent. Transfer them to jars, pour the syrup over, bottle and seal at once.

Preserved Barberries (2)—Wash the bunches by dipping them several times into tepid water, in which a bit of alumn has been dissolved, then rinse in clear water. Pack them in bottles; pour over the syrup as prepared in the preceeding recipe. Set the jars in a large boiler, pour in water until nearly up to the shoulders of the jars, heat and keep the water at the boiling point for 20 minutes. Take from the fire, keeping the kettle covered until the water is barely lukewarm then uncover and seal.

Barberry Syrup—Pick over and mash the berries. Mash well with a wooden beetle, then set the bowl over hot water until the berries are well heated through. Turn into a jelly bag and let drip until all the juice possible is extracted. Make a syrup by adding one cupful of water to each pint of sugar and boiling it to the soft ball degree. Take equal quantities of this syrup and the fruit juice, boil slowly together for five minutes, and bottle.

A CHARTER FOR THE AQUIDNECK COMPANY.

Articles of incorporation were filed at office of the Secretary of State Saturday by Daniel J. McGowan, Joseph S. Milne and Frank F. Nolan of this city. The firm is to be known as the Aquidneck Manufacturing Company and is to be located in Newport. The concern is capitalized for $100,000, and will engage in the manufacture and sale of soap, soap powders, toilet preparations, perfumes and disinfectants. They will also manufacture laundry supplies.

COLLIER CAESAR ORDERED TO THE PHILIPPINES.

Orders have been issued for collier Caesar to leave Norfolk about August for the Philippines, carrying submarines Adder and Moccasin. Lieutenant Oscar F. Cooper, U. S. N., who has been in command of these vessels, was in Washington Saturday conferring with the officials regarding this matter. Lieutenant Cooper will be the senior officer in command of submarines at Manila. The Shark and Porpoise are already there, and under direction of Lieutenant Castle, now returning home, and Lieutenant Kenneth Whiting, have done excellent work. Lieutenant Cooper will proceed to Manila by mail steamer from San Francisco, but the Caesar will make the cruise via Suez.

The Chignon.

The waves of hair should lie quite flatly over the head to form a bunch at the back. The new chignon must be very light, fluffy and curly in effect; puffs or curls being pinned loosely to the head to form a graceful mass in "tossed together" effect. This chignon of curls and puffs is supported by a Greek band of gilt filigree, and at either side of the brow are round hemiphares—or Egyptian ornaments—in scroll pattern studded with rhinestones.

IN MEMORY OF HIM.

[Emery Pottle, in Everybody's.]

He came as gently and as wondrous kind
As comes the spring into this winter world,
Which, waking sadly, one day smiles to find
The frail green banners of the fields unfurled.

So silently he dwelt I scarce did know
The simple beauty of his soul, nor guess—
Save as I saw my own heart closer grow
To his—the sum of his heart's tenderness.

But, knowing him, a grave and finer grace
I found in work, a dignity in life,
Unmarred by sorry accidents of place,
Nor sullied by the commonness of strife.

There was not much of needless speech in him,
Nor, giving, did he give too oft his heart;
A touch of hand, a smile, and eyes' swift dim
At sorrow—these might sure his love impart.

But spring, a year of days all spring, has gone,
Sudden and sad and strange, for that he died.
He who was here to laugh with me at dawn,
To night cries not such grief as I have cried.

He with the spring he loved so well, and I
Tonight with winter. God forgive my pain
That blind, with outstretched hands, must question Why
Why,
And call him from his springtime back again.

Gentle he came, and brave, and wondrous kind—
So has he gone, grieving, I think, to know
How great the sorrow he has left behind,
Sad for the pity that he cannot show.

Let it be winter then a while with me—
He and the spring shall keep the days I bless,
Till haply on some morning I shall see
With him far fields new green in peacefulness.

FANCIES.

Said he, with despair in his look:
"You carry your neck like a scholar
Intent on an upper-shelf book."
Said she: "It's only my collar."
—[Success Magazine.

Some girls are thin as they can be
And some are stockily secure;
I never stroll beside the sea
And therefore cannot say, for sure.
—[Washington Star.

Mazie—Johnnie has the funniest little moustache I ever saw.

Sadie—Tickles you, does it?—[The Bohemian.

"Where's your mistress's maid?"

"Upstairs, sir, arranging Madame's hair."

"And Madame? Is she with her?"
—[Lippincott's.

Daughter—Father, dear father, won't you forgive John and me for eloping?

Father, Dear Father—Yes, if you—er—elope again right away.—[Judge.

"Guilty or not guilty?" asked a Dutch justice of a prisoner.

"Not guilty."

"Den vat you want here? Go on about your business!—[Fargo Forum.

Count De Broke—I love you—I love you! Listen to me as I kneel here in the dust at your feet.

Miss Pert—Quit your knocking. That floor was swept this afternoon.—[Kansas City Journal.

"I heard Mrs. Climber boast the other day that she was very high born. I don't believe it."

"Oh, yes she was. She was born on the top floor of a twelve-story tenement."—[Baltimore American.

Bridegroom (expectantly)—Now, my dear father-in-law, I wish to say just a word about my debts—

Father-in-Law (slapping him on the back)—Dig you say debts? Why, my boy, I'll bet my debts exceed yours three to one!—[Fliegende Blaetter.

"Talkin' 'bout squanderin' de precious moments," said Uncle Eben, "it's sumpin' terrible to see de number of people dat's wastin' dair own valuable time kickin' 'bout de valuable time other folks is wastin'."—[Washington Star.

Little Pat—Pa, the pa-aper do be sayin' Among th' prizes of th' musee'm e'lection a're a number av uniques. What's a Unique, I dunno?

Big Pat—A Unique? is an English baste, bad cess to it, wid only wan horn. You'll not go to th' exhibishun!—[Cleveland Leader.

Caller—What is your canary's name, dear?

Small Girl—Joe.

Caller—Does that stand for Joseph or Josephine?

Small Girl—We don't know. That's why we call it Joe.

"It does not require great wealth to enjoy the real comforts of life," said the ready-made philosopher.

"No," answered the perspiring citizen; "I understand that Eskimos who never saw 10 cents of real money live in houses made of ice."—[Washington Star.

Oh, Tragedsman, in thine hour of o e e e,
If on this paper you should e e e e,
Take our advice and now be y y y y,
Go straight ahead and avert i i i i.
You'll find the project of some u u u u,
Neglect can offer no ex q q q q,
Be wise at once, prolong your da a a a,
A silent business soon de k k k k.
—[Success Magazine.

THE DIRECT PRIMARY.

[Henry Jones Ford, in The North American Review.]

As the late Speaker Reed frankly declared "We have at present irresponsible government, so divided that nobody can tell who is to blame." In this situation party organization performs a great service, because it roughly locates power somewhere, thus assuming a vague but real responsibility for the behavior of government. The direct primary impairs this responsibility by making power the football of faction. Power will rest somewhere just the same, but few will know where, so that it will be released from any responsibility for results. The behavior of legislative bodies will be peculiarly exposed to irresponsible influence. It is already plain that the direct primary affords means of setting up secret control. The investigation of the last Senatorial election in Wisconsin showed that various members of the legislature were employed as electioneering agents. A wealthy candidate, as an incident of his canvass, could get a legislature deeply under his influence by pecuniary favors. This would be a development quite in accord with historical precedent. The magnate and his clients were a familiar political factor in the government of the Roman commonwealth when it was conducted on the lines that are now imitated in the American state.

NOT EXEMPT.

[Success Magazine.]

An evangelist was exhorting his hearers to flee from the wrath to come. "I warn you," he thundered, "that there will be weeping, and wailing and gnashing of teeth!"

At this moment an old woman in the gallery stood up. "Sir," she shouted, "I have no teeth."

"Madam," returned the evangelist, severely, "teeth will be provided."

A PRIZE STORY.

"Love's Privilege," by Stella M. Durin, Deals with a Murder Mystery.

"Love's Privilege," by Stella M. Durin, recently won a $1,000 prize in a Chicago newspaper competition. Out of more than 3,000 solutions received, only 106 were correct or approximately correct. The story centres about a murder, the mystery surrounding the criminal giving rise to many false scents, which are skilfully manipulated by the author. It is a book which should be read at one sitting, so intense is one's interest and curiosity as to the outcome.

The heroine, Nora Richmond, a wealthy English girl, becomes engaged to a prominent young novelist while visiting her aunt in London during the gay season. In a few days she returns to her father's country estate, to welcome her younger sister, Allie, who is leaving boarding school forever. Nora and Allie love each other devotedly, but a shadow falls when Nora tells of her engagement. The older girl's happiness is a little lessened by Allie's attitude, and still more so by the conduct of her former lover, Gwynne Gaythorne. Gwynne threatens to kill her fiance on sight. Nora is terrified and fears for the safety of her lover. When Kenneth McLeod does appear and discovers how things stand he insists on immediate marriage. Instead of lessening the trouble, this brings matters to a head, for on their wedding night Gwynne is found murdered in the garden, within a few feet of where Kenneth stands.

From this time on interest centres on discovering the criminal. Nora, from the first, believes her husband guilty, and his manner justifies her opinion. She is loyal to him and anxious that he may escape punishment, but their married life is wrecked by this untoward event. Kenneth shows himself to be a man and a hero during this trying time, for suspicion fastens on him at once. He is made to feel the disgrace he has brought on the family.

Allie, the young sister, is beautiful in face, but less beautiful in spirit. She exhibits a selfish and jealous disposition and is responsible for much of her sister's unhappiness. As for Gwynn Gaythorne, he really deserves his fate. He seems possessed of an evil spirit and it is really his own wickedness which costs him his life.

[J. B. Lippincott Company.]

HOW FASHION ROBS THE FARMERS.

[Outing.]

According to William Dutcher, president of the Audobon Societies of the United States, birds save to the farmer $200,000,000 a year in the destruction of noxious insects and noxious weeds. The great destroyers of birds are the plume hunters for military purposes. Birds destroyed for food are restocked by natural process, but the plume hunters recognize no closed season. Millinery interests in America represents $36,000,000 worth of work done by the birds for the farmers. As bobwhite is the arch destroyer of the potato bug and the cuckoo of the caterpillar and the woodpecker of the boring grub and the lark of the grasshopper and the sparrow of the weed seeds, President Dutcher thinks the birds are entitled to at least fair play from the milliners.

More than 25,000 licenses for deer hunting have already been issued in this state this year, provoking wonderment as to how many deer there are in New York, any way; how many will be killed this year, and how many hunters on the average it takes to kill one deer.—[New York Tribune.

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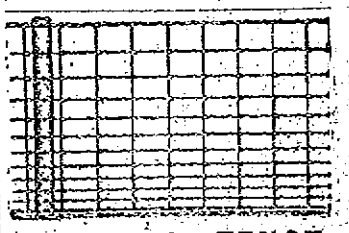

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NewportDailyNews

MONDAY, JULY 26, 1909.

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TEN PAGES.

A SOUTH AMERICAN WAR CLOUD.

It is a very extraordinary thing that war should result, or be likely to result, from arbitration. Yet the seriously strained relations of Argentina and Bolivia are due to arbitration and the situation is made more curious by the fact that Argentina was not a party to the dispute arbitrated.

The controversy was between Bolivia and Peru. To avert war they referred the matter to Argentina, which decided in favor of Peru. Bolivia at once, in the manner familiar to base ball "fans," mobbed the umpire. The Argentine legation in La Paz was attacked by rioters. The Bolivian authorities gave some protection, but apparently not any too much, for the Argentine minister was obliged to flee to the house of the president of Bolivia. Then the Bolivian government announced that it would submit the award of the arbitrator to Congress for its consideration. That was hardly less than an insult. The subject had been referred voluntarily to an arbitrator, his decision had been given and there was nothing for the parties to the dispute to do but to accept the conclusions.

Upon receiving this affront Argentina telegraphed her minister in La Paz to return at once and notified the Bolivian minister in Buenos Ayres to leave inside of 24 hours. Of course there may be no war. It has often happened that diplomatic intercourse has been suspended without consequent hostilities. Brazil, Mexico and the United States will do what they can to prevent war. Nevertheless, arbitration has received a pretty serious blow. It cannot be maintained as a method of settling international disputes unless the parties to it accept its decisions. When one of them insults the arbitrator and considers whether it will accept his judgment or not, not only is the recalcitrant litigant discredited but the system of arbitration itself is discredited in some degree. Still, we may hope for peace and good sense.

EASY MARRIAGE AND EASY DIVORCE.

Attention is being called again by clergymen and others to the large number of divorces granted in this state. It is well that this should be done, for it is a fact by no means creditable that the number of such cases is growing larger every year, despite the fact that not long ago the law was made more stringent in some particulars. It is evident, however, and indeed is well known to those who keep informed regarding such matters, that the divorce laws in Rhode Island are still loose enough to make the list of applicants far longer than it ought to be, although the change in the law which was made a year or two ago shut out that class which was wont to come here from other states in order to secure a divorce quickly and easily. There is no question that the laws ought to be amended again, and much more thoroughly, for the preservation of the good name of the state in this particular and for the encouragement of good morals among the people.

There is, however, another phase of the divorce question which merits consideration and ought to be well considered by the clergymen particularly, and that is the ease with which marriages are contracted in this state. The news columns of the daily papers record constantly marriages here of couples who come from outside the state in order to conceal the fact of marriage from relatives and friends. These persons apparently have not the slightest trouble in inducing some clergyman to perform the ceremony, for only in a few cases do the applicants go to civil or court officers for that service. Some of these persons have been divorced, and yet they also are married again without apparent hesitation by the clergymen to whom they apply, except of course in the case of ministers of those churches which forbid such marriages.

Is it worth while to consider if this ease of marriage in this state, which has given it the name of the Gretna Green of this vicinity, is not a fruitful source of the discords in many married lives which lead to divorce suits and legal separations, and if the responsibility for this connection between marriage and divorce does not lie with the clergymen who perform these marriages, apparently without close scrutiny as to the circumstances under which the application is made. There is no intention in this query to insinuate that the clergymen of the state wilfully consent to marry those who ought not to be married, but simply to raise the inquiry whether there ought not to be safeguards about the marriage ceremony, whether the clergymen themselves are not at fault because such safeguards are not imposed, and whether if they were raised some effect would not be seen in a reduction of the number of unhappy marriages and resultant applications for divorce.

It is proper for the ministers of the state to make a protest against the loose laws which exist here in relation to the granting of divorces and to insist that they should be made more stringent, so that fewer applications would be made and fewer petitions could be granted. It is right and proper also that the clergymen and all others should clear their own skirts of possible contribution to the number of applicants for divorce because of failure to be careful enough in regard to the marriages which they perform, for it is evident that if there were less desire for divorce because of unhappy marriages there would perforce be fewer divorces granted for reasons which ought not to be sufficient in the eyes of the law. There is no question from the ease with which clergymen are secured to perform what may be called runaway marriages, and the ease with which the same couples or others may obtain divorces in the courts, that there is a looseness in both these particulars which ought not to exist and that there should be a reform in both respects. It is the part of the clergy to aid in both by more care in regard to the performance of the marriage ceremony and more earnest protest against the existing divorce laws and a louder demand that they be made more stringent.

AN EXTRA-JUDICIAL OPINION.

In a rather free and easy and desultory address recently Justice Brewer observed that "The only thing we should be guarded against is the wickedness of the bankers and Wall Street speculators who occasionally get up a panic." This is the sort of thing we expect to hear from William Jennings Bryan, but it is an unpleasant surprise when it comes from a justice of the Supreme Court.

There is a good deal of exaggeration about the amount to which speculators can manipulate the stock market, but if their power in this direction is very great the advance or decline of stocks within any limits which a Populist could attribute to manipulation would not create a panic. For the panic of two years ago there were local and general causes. Many of the financial symptoms apparent here had already been noted in Europe, and our experiences we shared in greater or less degree with the rest of the commercial world. There were local causes peculiar to this country which aggravated conditions here. The boom—of which no one complains—had run prices of securities above their value for investment; the outside public stopped buying and stocks were forced to come down. That is a law of financial gravity; it is not the wickedness of bankers or speculators. In 1907 there were three of these slumps before the panic. The attitude of Mr. Roosevelt may have had something to do with the trouble, but probably little.

Panic is a state of fear and the immediate cause of our latest panic was the announcement of the clearing house committee in New York that four bank presidents were unfit for their positions and their embarrassed banks would not be helped unless they retired. Of course they withdrew, but this announcement created fear and led to the withdrawal of deposits. That made it difficult to obtain currency and this created more fear, and we have the panic and the hoarding. Misconduct had something to do with the panic, but the panic was not planned; it was not brought about on purpose.

Some of the out-of-town papers persist in misconstruing the Casino situation, treating the conditions in a sensational way and so untruthfully that it will not be their fault if trouble is not stirred up. One, located so near at hand that it ought to know the facts, sent a man here to write up the story, apparently along certain lines predetermined, and when ex-Mayor Garrettson refused to talk to him he was held up to ridicule. It is this kind of journalism which causes people to question the veracity of almost any piece of news which they see printed in some papers.

Two more days have passed, and the conference committee has not completed its report on the tariff bill. Again there are rumors of a serious disagreement between the conferees.

Nearly half a million passengers used the newly opened tunnel between New York and Jersey City during its first week of operation.

Rev. John S. Allen, pastor of the Marble Collegiate Church, New York, characterizes ex-President Eliot's religion of the future as "creedless, Christless, crossless."

England is more than ever afflicted with a dread of the airship, now that an aeronaut has successfully crossed the channel. The newspapers this morning appealed to the imagination of Englishmen, saying that Great Britain's insular strength is no longer unchallenged, that the aeroplane is not a toy, but a possible instrument of warfare, which must be taken into account by soldiers and statesmen, and that it was the one thing needed to wake up the English people to the importance of the science of aviation.

Provincetown is having the liveliest summer in its history, the presence of the battleship fleet adding materially to its attractions, its summer visitors and its supply of cash. The town appreciates its opportunities and is making everything agreeable for the sailors.

Newport had a wide-open Sunday yesterday, if it never had one before.

THE AUGUST MAGAZINES.

The August Lippincott's marks the five hundredth appearance of this magazine. During these 40-odd years much history has been made, and the world has seen many important changes. In the early days Lippincott's met with comparatively little competition; for the past decade or two it has been keen, yet this magazine has found no difficulty in holding its own.

The novelette for August is "The Cult and the Catamount," by Dorothy Canfield. Its opening scenes are laid in New York, where some surprising things happen in a plausible way. Then the scene shifts to a New England rural district whither three competing parties race for possession of a valuable copper mine. The short stories include "The Contaminating of Augustus," a boy story by Grace MacGowan Cooke and Caroline Wood Morrison; "The Man Who Wanted to Know," by Owen Oliver, which tells of a man who tried to experiment dispassionately with the tender passion and found he couldn't; "The Jesters," by Eleanor M. Ingram, an automobile story on distinctly new lines; "A Mother of the World," by C. Cunningham, a tale of mother-love; "Bum O'Reilly Collects," by Lucy Copinger, an amusing episode in a primary school; "Between Yesterday and Tomorrow," by the late George Wetherill Earl, Jr., a story of the army life with which he is so familiar.

George Lincoln Walton, M. D., whose book "Why Worry?" has gone into several editions, has supplemented his labors with a new series of three papers on nervous troubles, real and imaginary. These are now appearing in Lippincott's under the generic title "Those Nerves." The August article is called "Sidetractibility." There are shorter contributions on various topics by Clifford Howard, Thomas L. Masson and Minna Thomas Antrim—these last in the department "Ways of the Hour." Ellis O. Jones contributes a whimsical sketch called "Are Women Human?" and W. J. Lampton pays his respects to those who are anxious to get off the earth in some remarks headed "Balloonacy."

The August number of Popular Mechanics contains 241 illustrations and 203 articles. The accident to the Canadian lock at Sault Ste. Marie furnishes a thrilling tale and also afforded some experience which will be valuable in the operation of the Panama canal. Base ball enthusiasm has resulted in the installation at Cincinnati of a system of illumination so that the game hereafter may be played at night; some illustrations show how it is arranged. An article on "Time and Its Measurement," by James Arthur, goes back to antiquity and traces step by step the evolution of the modern idea of time. Long ago people did not require so many divisions of the day, not being in such a hurry. The second and final installment of the article on "Private Electric Lighting Plant for $550" treats of installation, care, and operation.

In his editorial for August H. H. Windsor discusses the peat fuel industry, showing how improbable it is that peat as a source of power or heat will attain any importance, at least for many years to come. Mr. Windsor also discusses the good roads question. In view of a possible attempt to reach the North Pole by airship in August, the article on Walter Wellman's outfit is of interest. The shop notes department contains hints and helps for men of every craft, illustrated. Amateur mechanics department tells how to make a sailing canoe, an ammeter, a bunsen cell, and many other articles.

NOT THE HEAT, BUT THE WAY YOU FEEL.

[Woods Hutchinson M. D., in Woman's Home Companion.]

It is not so much the heat in itself as the way you feel it, that counts in summer-time. The man or woman who eats plenty of sound, nourishing food at regular intervals, and walks, rows, swims, golfs, gardens or plays tennis or croquet from two to four hours, each day, whether at home or in vacation, will usually feel the heat far less than the one who lolls about the house or office all day, takes his principal exercise in fanning himself and swearing at the heat, and starves himself on a diet of salads, ices and fruits. It is the underfed and underexercised nerves and muscles that shriek every time the thermometer goes up, and groan at the thought of eating real food in hot weather.

With almost every evil Nature provides a remedy, and there are two great cures for summer loss of appetite—which are ours almost without money and without price—fresh air and cool water! We should come out of our houses and live on the porch in July and August. This is the only place to sleep with real comfort and satisfaction in summer-time, and by far the best place to establish the dining-room. Few minor influences will have greater weight in promoting an appetite in the dog-days than breakfast and supper in the open air.

The only drawback is flies! But these unspeakable nuisances should no longer be tolerated in any house or community calling itself civilized. They are not only an intolerable annoyance, but our most serious menace to health in hot weather. They breed and flourish in garbage, manure and filth, and crawl all over food and our faces. Fortunately, they can breed only in our household and barn-yard dirt and waste, and by breaking up all garbage-dumps, dust-heaps, manure-heaps or pilly vaults within a hundred yards of our houses, they can be abolished as completely as mosquitoes can by draining the pools in which they breed. If these dirt accumulations cannot be abolished, they can be screened or poisoned for fly-breeding purposes by sprinkling with arsenic or crude petroleum.

A fly in a modern house ought to be considered as disgraceful as a bedbug is now. Probably half the germs that cause food to spoil and decay in hot weather are carried to and deposited upon it by this winged pest, and when you've eliminated him you've got rid of half your risk of spoiled food, as well as nearly two-thirds of that of actual disease.

IN ORDER TO AVOID DELAYS ON ACCOUNT OF PERSONAL ABSENCE, LETTERS TO THE DAILY NEWS SHOULD NOT BE ADDRESSED TO ANY INDIVIDUAL CONNECTED WITH THE OFFICE BUT SIMPLY TO THE PAPER.

AROUND RHODE ISLAND.

Corner-Stone of New Polish Catholic Church Laid in Warren.

Providence Shade Trees Ruined by Leaking Gas—North Smithfield Electric Lights.

Impressive ceremonies were held Sunday afternoon at Warren at the laying of the corner-stone of St. Casimir's Polish Catholic Church, when Vicar General Doran of Providence laid the stone in place and preached a sermon. Many people, including prominent clergymen, went to Warren from Providence and also from cities in Massachusetts. A street parade was held, in which St. Joseph's Polish Guards of Warren, St. Stanislaus Polish Guards of Fall River, officiating clergymen and others participated, the Warren Artillery Band furnishing the music. Upon the arrival of Mgr. Doran and other clergymen at the Warren railroad station another procession was formed, the clergy in carriages, and the site of the new church on Child street was reached. A halt was made at the parsonage, in close proximity to the new church, and the clergy, marching to the scene of the exercises, were preceded by girls dressed in white, strewing flowers before the advancing priests. Brief exercises were held at the north end of the building, where the cross is located. The opening exercises of the laying of the corner-stone consisted of the chanting of the litany by the clergy and singing by the children, led by St. Casimir's choir. Hundreds of people were present and all joined in the singing.

About 30 fine maple trees which shaded Comstock avenue, between Broad street and Prairie avenue, Providence, until about four weeks ago are now dead, the victims of gas poisoning. A defective main, which the gas company laid through the street last summer, was responsible for the damage, which has destroyed much of the beauty of the street, and will render it shadeless till other trees can be planted and grow. The gas company has acknowledged its full responsibility for defective work and President Ellis has promised Commissioner of Public Works Slade that it will in every way possible endeavor to make good the loss to the city. He has agreed to provide for the planting of the best and largest maples than can be handled, the work to be done next autumn. It will be impossible to replace the dead trees with others as sightly, however, some of them having been unusually large and fine ones, half a century old. Others were smaller ones, planted not more than six or seven years ago. Beside the maples, a huge elm, whose trunk was some three feet in diameter, has been killed, together with shrubbery on the lawns of many of the residents along the street. A large wistaria vine in one yard was completely destroyed by the gas. The trouble extended practically the full length of the street, killing a majority of the trees and injuring the rest.

The voters of North Smithfield are today again taking sides on the question of establishing electric lights throughout the town. At the last June financial town meeting there was a tie vote 48 to 48, and since that time the question has been freely discussed. A petition to re-open the subject was presented to the town council, and a special meeting was called. While the farmers and others living in the thinly settled parts of the town have been opposed to the lights because of the added expense to the taxpayers, they do not appear to be unanimous in their opposition. It is claimed that several who voted against the lights at the June meeting are now convinced that it would be in line with progress to make a short time contract for lights, and if benefits do not measure up to the predictions of those who favor the lights, to vote them down when the contract comes up for renewal. The matter of whether or not the uncollected poll tax and special school tax will be abated and a proposition which provides for the abating of taxes collected by error will also come up.

An oil painting of General Nathanael Greene has been hung in the administration rooms of the state armory at Providence. The portrait is the work of Professor Hugo A. Poesner of New York and was submitted in the competition. The figure in the painting is of heroic size and represents the general in full uniform, standing near a woody camp with horses and men seen in the distance. The likeness is pronounced excellent and the coloring in the uniform historically correct, having been taken from plates furnished by the federal government. The canvas is eight by six feet and is inclosed with a heavy oak frame. The estimated value of the whole is about $5,000 and loan to the armory was made possible through the courtesy of Hermann G. Poesner of Providence, a brother of the artist.

Albert William Burton of Plainville, a descendant in the sixth generation from Roger Williams, died at Buttonwoods as the result of a shock. Born in Foster, November 19, 1831, he was the eldest of five children, and was the son of Elliot and Bernice Williams Burton. When a young man he chose the career of a sea-faring man, but after sailing on a whaler and engaging in the coasting trade between Providence and Philadelphia for a short time enlisted in the Fourteenth Massachusetts battery and served through the Civil war. At the close of the war he decided to quit the sea. In 1878 he was one of the citizens of North Attleboro who formed the Plainville Stock Company, and remained connected with that company until within a short time of his death. He was a member of the George H. Maintien Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of North Attleboro, and when the Sons of Veterans Camp was formed, the body was named for him.

Many new subscriptions to the fund for decorating the interior of the Wickford school building are announced. These contributions are to be used to decorate the Wilkins Updike room. The decorations of the assembly room have been placed and some work done in the Nathanael Greene, Winthrop and Perry rooms. It is now expected to have the work completed by the time the schools open in the fall, and at that time a day will be set apart for public inspection of the decorations.

Woonsocket had three fires within two hours Sunday afternoon, the alarms calling out every hose carriage and truck of the department. Two of the fires were slight ones, but the other was stubborn and caused a damage of approximately $1,500 on a $3,500 double cottage in Fairmount, before it was under control.

BIRTH OF THE SAVINGS BANK.

Originated by Presbyterian Clergyman of Scotland in 1810 to Encourage Economy.

[New York Tribune.]

Next year the birth of the savings bank will receive due commemoration. The one hundreth anniversary of the first bank ever established to accept deposits in small amounts and to pay cumulative interest on them is to be celebrated in Scotland in May, 1910. This celebration, for which preparations are already making, will fix in the public mind the date of the actual beginning of one of these beneficial institutions.

There has indeed been some dispute as to when and where savings banks originated. A French writer has asserted that the idea dates back to Hugues Delestre, who proposed such an institution in 1619. An Austrian author, on the other hand, has insisted that a genuine savings bank existed in Brunswick in 1765. Similar institutions have been asserted to have been founded in Hamburg in 1778; in Berne, 1787; in Basle, 1792, and in Geneva, 1794. None of these institutions, however, was in any respect like the modern savings bank. The Hamburg bank, for example, merely received the savings of domestic servants and other wage earners, and gave annuities to the members of its association when they reached a certain age.

The English have long maintained that the system of savings banks dates from the schemes of Rev. Joseph Smith and Mrs. Priscilla Wakefield. The former, in 1798, while stationed in the parish of Wendover, offered to receive from members of his congregation any sum from twopence up, to be returned at Christmas with one-third of the whole added as interest. Thus was initiated a little co-operative bank, which was carried on for several years, with generally about 60 subscribers, who deposited from five to 10 pounds every season.

The English village of Tottenham was the scene of Mrs. Wakefield's philanthropic scheme, which was started in 1799 for the benefit of women and children. It was arranged that members according to their age should pay certain sums each month, entitling them to a pension after 60 years of age. This was really, therefore, a deferred annuity bank, closely resembling the system of voluntary old-age pensions issued by savings banks, as lately authorized by the Legislature of Massachusetts. In 1801 there was added a fund from which loans were made to those who had been members for six months, and a department for receiving savings on which 5 per cent was paid. This Tottenham bank, in 1804, was regularly organized under the name of the "Charitable Bank."

The first comprehensive plan for a national savings bank system was urged in 1807 by Samuel Whitbread, the Whig reformer, who in supporting his "poor law amendments bill" made an eloquent appeal for safe and profitable investments of the earnings of the poor. He proposed an institution that should not only take care of their savings and pay interest on them, but which should insure their lives their household effects and care for their old age. His conception of the savings bank as an institution parallel to the church and the schoolhouse is similar to that which has recently grown up in some parts of the United States.

England early witnessed the appearance of numerous small charitable associations and institutions, which undertook to invest the savings of their members. The first modern savings bank, however, was the one for whose one hundreth anniversary preparations are now being made. This was originated by Henry Duncan, a Presbyterian clergyman of Dumfriesshire, Scotland, a friend of Thomas Carlyle and of the celebrated Dr. Chalmers, who throughout his active life was interested in the various schemes of practical benevolence. In 1810, after he had already set forth his views on the subject in The Dumfries Courier, he established the Ruthwell Savings Bank. His purpose as expressed in a memoir published by his son in 1888, was to induce the mass of people of his time to realize the value of the little savings which by economy, could be put away.

We carry the largest assortment of Jet Jewelry in Newport.

Ladies, if you want a new color for your hat, try Colorite; 25c. a bottle.

Ladies, are now wearing Bandeaux for the hair; brilliants, pearl and jet.

We have an elegant line of solid Gold Rings in stock; all warranted.

We have a few Lawn Swings in stock at cut prices, 2 seats $3.50, 4 seats $4.75.

DANIEL E. SULLIVAN,
Old City Hall Novelty Shop.
Tel. 665.

NOTICE.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE MERCHANTS OF THIS CITY AT 7:45 P. M., JULY 27, IN REALTY HALL FOR THE PURPOSE OF SELECTING A COMMITTEE OF FIVE TO MEET WITH AN EQUAL NUMBER WHO ARE TO BE APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNORS OF THE CASINO AND NEWPORT READING ROOM, TO DISCUSS BUSINESS INTERESTS CONNECTED WITH THIS COMMUNITY.

GEORGE M. SIMPSON
Begs to announce that he has commenced business at
32 FRANKLIN STREET
As Watch, Clockmaker and Engraver, and hopes that by prompt and careful attention to all orders entrusted to him to merit a share of public patronage. English, Swiss and French Clocks a specialty.

WOMAN'S EXCHANGE,
24 WASHINGTON SQUARE.
Fancy Goods of Every Variety.
NEGLIGEES, SMOCKED DRESSES FOR CHILDREN, HAND-WOVEN RUGS.
Orders taken for Needle Work of all kinds.
PIES, CAKE, BREAD, ETC.
Orders taken for home made Jellies, Jams and Pickles.

For Rent.
At an Exceedingly Tempting Price
A very pretty cottage (with stable) newly furnished and in thorough order, on a fashionable and favorite street, and near the bathing beach. Ample grounds. Apply to
RICHARD C. DERBY,
136 Bellevue Avenue.

THE WEATHER.

BOSTON, July 26, 8 A. M.—Forecast for Boston and vicinity—Fair weather tonight and Tuesday; light westerly to southerly winds.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

Fair and generally clear weather prevails today, except local showers in Iowa and Missouri. Generally seasonable temperature prevails. In New England at 8 a. m. it ranged between 66 and 70. At New York it was 68, Washington 68, New Orleans 76, St. Louis 64, Chicago 72 and San Francisco 52.

J. W. Smith,
Forecast Official.

LOCAL CONDITIONS.

	8 h	12 h	2 h
Temperature	69	74	76
Barometer	30.10	30.17	30.18
Wind	N W	S W	S E
Weather	Fair	Fair	Fair

MINIATURE CALENDAR.

MONDAY, JULY 26.
Sun rises ..... 4 h 32 m
Sun sets ..... 7 h 09 m
Moon sets ..... 11 h 51 m
Length of day ..... 14 h 37 m
Day's decrease ..... 0 h 33 m
High water ..... 2 h 04 m; 2 h 28 m

TUESDAY, JULY 27.
Sun rises ..... 4 h 33 m
Sun sets ..... 7 h 08 m
Moon sets ..... — h — m
Length of day ..... 14 h 35 m
Day's decrease ..... 0 h 35 m
High water ..... 3 h 00 m; 3 h 20 m

WEDNESDAY, JULY 28.
Sun rises ..... 4 h 34 m
Sun sets ..... 7 h 07 m
Moon sets ..... 0 h 23 m
Length of day ..... 14 h 33 m
Day's decrease ..... 0 h 37 m
High water ..... 3 h 56 m; 4 h 11 m

Moon's Phases.
Full Moon August 1, 4 h 14 m. P. M.
Last Quarter August 10, 5 h 46 m. A. M.
New Moon, August 16, 6 h 55 m. P. M.
First Quarter, August 23, 10h56m.P.M.

NEW TODAY.

[Only first insertions listed here.]

	Page
Cuticura	9
A. & P. Tea Co	3
For Sale—Launch	9
Carriages for Sale	9
Furniture at Auction	10
Lost—Daisy Wreath Pin	9
F. H. Coggeshall—Notice	1
W. C. Scott—Peaches, etc	3
Opera House—Vaudeville	5
Wanted—Horse and Boys	9
H. H. Barker—Squabs, etc	1
To Let—Furnished Rooms	9
Wanted—Assistant in Office	9
Boston Store Nemo Corsets	6
Wellington Park—Base Ball	5
The W. H. Cotton Co.—Soda	6
Wanted—Retoucher in Studio	9
W. E. Brightman—Large Farm	1
To Let—Large Furnished Room	9
Marden—Colonial Refrigerators	2
Wanted—Woman for Housework	9
Boston Branch—Gran. Sugar, etc	6
Realty Hall—Merchant's Meeting	4
Wanted—Situation as Second Girl	9
C. A. Manchester—Canned Apples	3
Woman's Exchange—Fancy Goods	4
Wanted—Position as Lady's Maid	9
Wanted—Position by Young Man	9
Wanted—Situation by Stenographer	9

TO INSURE INSERTION ON THE DAY DESIRED CHANGES OF ADVERTISEMENTS SHOULD BE SENT IN THE NIGHT BEFORE.

RICE ESTATE,
Washington Street and the Harbor.
To be sold to close the estate, substantial dwelling and stable with about one acre of land. Unexcelled for water view and boating.
HERBERT L. DYER,
102 BELLEVUE AVENUE.
Branch Office 61 Broadway.

Automobile Insurance.
Damage by fire, explosion or theft.
Liability for injury to public or damage to property.
Damage to your own car.
Strongest Companies. Get our rates.
Henry Bull, Jr.,
Insurance, 183 Thames St.

For Sale. Two-Family Dwelling,
ELM STREET.
Lot contains about 5,000 feet, with room on lot for another dwelling. Property will make a 10 per cent investment at
$2,200.
Henry Bull, Jr., Agent,
183 THAMES STREET.

SWEET PEAS,
ROSES AND CARNATIONS.
Floral work of every description our specialty.
RITCHIE,
FLORIST and DECORATOR.
40 BROADWAY. Phone 1269

BLUE CRUSHED STONE.
All sizes, screened to suit. A fine lot of Path Driving No 4 size ¼ in. suitable for foot paths, and tennis courts; same as used on Newport Casino courts Nothing better known.
PECKHAM BROS. CO.
Tel. 1559. P. O. Address Newport R. I.

M. BIESEL,
Embroideries, Stamped Goods,
And all Materials: Yarns, Wool, Hand-Made, Knit and Crochet Goods, Toys, Dolls, Notions, Stamping, Plaiting and Pinking, Beads.
160 BELLEVUE AVENUE.

The Newport Journal
MINIATURE CALENDAR.
is especially adapted to mailing.

WATER.
Persons desirous of having water introduced into residences or places of business should make application at the office of the Newport Water Works, 5 West Marlborough street. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

A NEWPORT RESIDENCE
On a Favorite and Fashionable Avenue,
FOR SALE.
This estate contains 15,000 square feet of land, laid out as lawn with trees. Large roomy house of 14 fine rooms, Bath, Pantries, Heating, Gas, etc. This place cost $20,000, and in order to close estate will sell for $9,000.
Inspection invited.
A. O'D. TAYLOR,
Real Estate Agent,
132 Bellevue Avenue, (Telephone 320.)

BORN.

CLARKE—In this city, 24th inst., a son to Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Clarke.
WALKER—In Portsmouth, 23d inst., a son to Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Walker.

DIED.

BLANDING—In Providence, 25th inst., Miss Abby Y. Blanding, in her 76th year.
BULLOCK—In Providence 25th inst., Margaret A., wife of Joseph R. Bullock, in her 70th year.
CAMPBELL—In Providence, 25th inst., Mary, widow of Thomas Campbell.
DEAN—In Providence, 24th inst., William H. Dean, in his 86th year.
PEIRCE—In Providence, 25th inst., Otis W. Peirce, in his 79th year.
CHAMBERS—In Providence, 24th inst., Annie Andrews, widow of William S. Chambers.
HARRIS—In Limerock, 25th inst., Elizabeth G., widow of Thomas E. Harris, in her 70th year.
WATSON—In Nayatt, 24th inst., Abba Buhlin, wife of Elmer K. Watson, in her 36th year.
GRACE—In Fall River, 24th inst., Mary E., wife of William F. Grace.

JOHN S. LANGLEY, Undertaking,
16 Franklin Street.
FRED'K E. LANGLEY, M'gr.
Telephone 879-1115.

SAMUEL W. MARSH,
Undertaker and Licensed Embalmer,
101 Thames Street.
Night calls answered from residence, 24 Cranston Ave. Office Tel. 923; Res. 1559.

COTTAGE, CLINTON AVENUE
FOR SALE.
Eight (8) rooms, hot air heat, bath and toilet; hot and cold water, gas, good sewerage, over 3,000 square feet of land; good location. Price $3,000.00
Full particulars on request.
C. H. Wrightington,
30 Bellevue Avenue.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF TAXES,
City Hall, Newport, R. I.

The tax bills for 1909 are now due and are payable between July 1st and August 31st, 1909.

The time allowed by the Representative Council for the payment of this tax expires on the thirty-first day of August, 1909, and according to said ordinance (as authorized by the laws of the State) all taxes not paid on or before that date shall carry, until collected, a penalty at the rate of 12 per centum per annum.

All taxes in arrears June 1st, 1909, must be paid at once, by order of the Representative Council.

HENRY W. COZZENS,
Collector of Taxes.

DRY-PACKED
ICE CREAM,
All ready to take home.
ICE CREAM AND ICES,
Fresh-Made Candies,
Chocolates and Bon Bons.
Cakes Plain and Fancy.
For Customers Where Quality Counts.
H. D. FRASCH,
170 THAMES STREET.
Telephone 987.

The superior QUALITY of our work may be determined by making a comparison with that you are in the habit of having done. Examine our work and note the difference.
We carry a FIRST CLASS line of house painters' supplies at reasonable prices.
Hayman & Nason,
Painters & Decorators.
15-19 FRANKLIN STREET.
Telephone.

INDEPENDENT
ICE AND
COLD STORAGE
COMPANY,
Sherman's Wharf.
DEALERS IN
Natural and Artificial Ice.

DR. MACKAYE,
Office 131 Church Street.
(Two doors from Bellevue Ave.)
Hours 10 A. M., 3 and 8 P. M.
Tel. 142.

NILES AND DABNEY WIN.

Take the Eastern Doubles Championship from Little and Larned. Unexpectedly.

The Eastern championship doubles play in the nineteenth annual tennis tournament of the Longwood Cricket club came to a close Saturday night with a victory for N. W. Niles and A. S. Dabney, Jr., known as the Boston team, who defeated the New York team, R. D. Little and E. P. Larned, in a five-set match 6-3, 3-6, 6-4, 1-6, 6-3.

The victory of the Boston team was a surprise to the gallery, which had conceded the win to the veteran New Yorkers. Niles and Dabney, who are also the Harvard intercollegiate champions, went after the New York team from the start and won the first set 6-3. Little and Larned won the second set 6-4 on errors, Dabney driving out or into the net on several occasions.

The Boston boys took the third set 6-4. In the last game of the third set, with the points 50 to 40 against him, Niles by his great service and placed won the game after deuce had been called by taking six straight points.

The players started the fourth set after a short rest. Little and Larned taking it at 6-1. The New York men played their best in this set. They were at the net most of the time and both killed many fine lobs. The fourth game was the only one they allowed their opponents to win and this was due to Niles's great service.

With two sets at all, it looked as if the New Yorkers, who had won the fourth set handily, would take the match. The fifth set started with a victory for Niles and Dabney, however, in a love game, but they lost the second by the same score. Niles and Dabney then took the third and fourth games. The fifth went to Little and Larned, but the sixth, a deuce game, went to the Boston boys after they had had 40 love called on them. Niles and Dabney landed the next game after 13-15, but lost the eighth on Little's service. The ninth game, with Niles serving, was captured by the Boston team and with it went the set and match. The set ended 6-3.

In the third game of the last set the gallery was brought to its feet by one of the prettiest exchanges seen during the tournament. With all four players at the net, a steady exchange was kept up, with Larned finally winning the point with a fine cut.

The only match in the singles for the Longwood challenge cup was in the lower half of the semi-finals, in which R. Palmer of New York defeated F. C. Inman of Long Island, N. Y., after five sets had been played. Inman won the first set, 6-4, and Palmer got the second by the same score. The third set went to deuce, Palmer winning 7-5. The fourth set was taken by Inman, 6-1. In the fifth set, after long rallies and exchanges, with each winning games until they were five all, Inman began to weaken and Palmer was able to win the next two games.

Owing to this hard match in the doubles Saturday, Little's match in the singles with W. J. Clothier of Philadelphia in the upper set of the semi-finals, was postponed till today.

MISS ROELKER INTRODUCED.

Miss Helen Taft and the Debutante Entertained at "Hawxhurst" and by Mrs. King.

The principal social event Saturday was the reception given by Mrs. William G. Roelker at "Hawxhurst" to introduce her step-daughter, Miss Eleanor Roelker. The reception was largely attended and the debutante was the recipient of many gifts and floral favors. She carried a bouquet of pink roses and lilies of the valley, tied with long pink ribbons, the gift of Miss Helen Taft, daughter of President and Mrs. William H. Taft, who received with her. The house was decorated by Lickens with plants and flowers, the drawing room where Mrs. Roelker and Miss Roelker received being elaborately arranged. During the afternoon Mullaly's orchestra played and a buffet luncheon was served.

In the evening Miss Roelker and Miss Taft were among the guests at a dinner given in their honor by Mrs. LeRoy King.

Mrs. Benjamin F. Yoakum gave a luncheon Saturday afternoon and dinners were given that evening by Mrs. E. J. Berwind, Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mrs. R. Livingston Beeekman, Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James and Mrs. John R. Drexel.

Sunday afternoon Mrs. Pembroke Jones and Mrs. Whitney Warren gave luncheons and dinners were given in the evening by Mrs. Henry Symes Lehr, Mrs. Francis K. Sturgis and Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan. Mrs. Mark L. Bristol gave a dinner at the Torpedo Station in honor of her guests, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Duke.

Miss Charlotte Pell gave a musicale at Beach Lodge Sunday afternoon, which was largely attended. M. Henri Antignan sang several French ballads and Mr. and Mrs. Damon Lyon gave dramatic recitals and character sketches. Mr. Commette was the accompanist.

POLICE KEPT BUSY.

Prisoner Does a Disappearing Act But Finally Caught--No Saturday Arrests in Tiverton.

There was a performance near the Old City Hall Saturday evening which reminded one of the old Hanlon family show. Arthur Croteau, a private of the One Hundred and Seventeenth company, at Fort Adams, was drunk and using profane language and it was thought best to "run him in." The patrol was called and the prisoner put in. He must have been thinking of that old comic opera song, "Now is the time for disappearing," for not sooner was he in that he was out, over the side of the wagon, and swallowed up in the crowd. He "beat it" for the vicinity of the Hook and Ladder house and escaped the pursuing policemen. There was a large crowd about and Mayor Boyle and Inspector Tobin were close at hand, so that there was no dodging the fact that the prisoner had escaped. Later, encouraged by the success of his disappearing act, he re-appeared and the minions of the law took him again, and this time they clung to him. He pleaded guilty to a charge of using indecent language and was fined $5 and costs, $7.60 in all. In the escape he lost a Panama hat, so that the aggregate cost was something to remember.

The police had other business than the disappearing act. Hugh McGowan was charged with the larceny of domestic fowl from James Judd, a former policeman. The fowl were found and are now in the custody of "Percy," the patrol driver. Since he received them he has had one egg, but McGowan has pleaded not guilty, so that the ownership of the egg is in doubt. A woman was fined $10 and costs for assault on her husband, and a drunk was committed to jail.

Sunday Inspector Tobin and Detective Sergeant Conroy of the Chicago police went to the Training Station, where Philip P. Morse, alias Philip M. Powers, a landsman, was turned over to the officers. He is wanted in Chicago for raising a check of Marshall Field & Co. from $1 to $1,000 and extradition papers were issued by Governor Pothier for his delivery to the Chicago officer.

A man is here from Seabury, Pa., to secure his three-year-old son, who is held by his wife, who was located here on the request of the Seabury authorities. The man wished the police to aid him in obtaining the child, but they told him the mother was the proper custodian of such a child and if she were not the proper one it was for him to apply to the courts. He has taken this course and will try through the superior court to secure possession of the child.

All police records were broken Sunday. Chief Manchester of Tiverton did not have a single prisoner as the result of the Saturday afternoon and evening outing of Fall Riverites at the state line. This is a record for the no-license regime in Fall River, as it is the first Saturday night that nothing has been doing in the police line. He was in this morning with one drunk, caught Sunday.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

The estate of Frank Hammett has sold to Timothy F. Sullivan, for $2,000, the lot bounded north on Wellington avenue, east on land of MacDonald, south on other land of Hammett, and west on land of Hayes, and containing 9,535 square feet.

Benjamin F. Downing, 3d, has sold to William G. Kerr the estate bounded west on Corne street, north Island avenue; southeast, 187 feet, on land of C. J. Whittaker et. al.; southwest, 50 feet, on land of Martha Powers and of Ella C. Clarke, and northwest, 183 feet, on land of Hannah C. Hazard, H. L. Dyer and Ella C. Clarke, containing 9,250 square feet.

Marion and Mary Roderick have sold, at mortgagee's sale, to Joseph B. Parsonage, for $2,918, the estate bounded west on Corne street, north on land of John Winthrop, east on land of Elizabeth C. Tenney and Benjamin W. Carr, and south on land formerly of Frank Wilks and wife.

ward bound journey will begin.

PROBATE COURT.

In the probate court this morning the declination of one of the executors named for the estate of William B. Leeds was received and letters testamentary on the estate in Rhode Island were granted to Nonnie Stewart Leeds, with Edward P. Jastram as agent in Rhode Island. Inventories were received of the estates of Agnes Lee Rice and Howard McAllister Smith. The release was ordered recorded on the estate of Josephine M. Gibbs.

The final account of the executor of the estate of Jacob Dorsey was continued to August 2, and the petition for probate of the will of Elizabeth Manning and the administrator's final account with the estate of James Hanna were continued for further hearing.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

—Mr. Robert G. Hone of New York is in town.

—Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Widener are in Paris.

—Mr. and Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney are at Carlsbad.

—More than 400 attended the concert at the Casino Sunday evening.

—Mr. and Mrs. H. G. McVickar have gone to New London for a short visit.

—Miss Porter of Boston is visiting at "Chateau-Sur-Mer," Bellevue avenue.

—Mr. F. R. Whitridge of New York is at "The Elms," Bellevue avenue, with Mr. E. J. Berwind.

—Adolf Ouimroff, who has been at the Muenchinger-King cottages about two weeks left this afternoon for Bar Harbor.

—Mr. and Mrs. Julian Day of Portchester, N. Y., and Mrs. C. S. Brown of New York are at the Muenchinger-King cottages.

—Mr. and Mrs. Waldo Page and family, who have been visiting Mrs. D. W. Sheehan on John street, have returned to New York.

—Mrs. Walter Phelan and Miss Alice Phelan of Providence and Miss Len Schierbaum of New York are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Hags.

—One fare of mackerel, two barrels, arrived Sunday on sloop Wilbur Morse, and went to Boston. Today Macomber & Nickerson landed about 150 barrels of weakfish. Otherwise things are quiet in fish circles.

—The Chicago, Tonopoh and Hartford of the cadet practice squadron arrived this afternoon, passing up at 3 o'clock The Chicago saluted Admiral Merrill's flag. The ships will coal at Bradford and return, to remain here a few days.

—The weather, and especially the seas in the vicinity of collier Nero, having improved, work was resumed today by the attending tugs. Both the McAllister Bros. and the Solteitor were out with anchors and fittings for the use of the Arbuckle wreckers.

—The highway men are turnpiking Record street, Lee avenue is being re-macadamized, Sunshine court is being turnpiked and La Salle place macadamized. The curb on Ferry street near the Lenthal School has been re-set and the asphalt block sidewalk is being relaid.

—Though Monday is accounted a dull day in the excursion line, things were lively at the beach this morning. There was a large attendance of townspeople and visitors. The water was warm, 71, but the surf gave indications of a storm at sea.

—Tax Collector Cozzens is receiving taxes for 1909, which seem to be coming in better than in the past few years. The low rate of interest has caused some of the big taxpayers to pay and already something like from $70,000 to $75,000 in taxes has been received.

—Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Tainter and E. H. Pendleton of New York; Dr. and Mrs. W. J. McCaw of Providence, V. N. Hevele of Cleveland, and W. C. Harlow, Jr., of Boston; and Mr. and Mrs. Robert B. Gray and family of Jersey City are registered at the Perry House.

—The silver cup offered by Mr. L. W. Coudray for the winning team in the Junior division of the Grammar School League, won by the Coggeshall school nine, is on exhibition in the Lappin Store. It has been appropriately engraved and will make a handsome souvenir for the school, showing that the boys of '09 were not slow; in fact, they had a very good team.

—The Adventures of Elfine, shown at The Star, is a story of an orphan scholar, with the plot laid in a French academy near Paris. Other pictures are "Instructions by Correspondence," "The Lost Invitation," "Tickle Mary" and "The Tomboy," the latest Kalem production. Mr. Bennett is singing "Come Be My Sunshine, Dearie," and Mr. James "What Makes the World Go Round."

—Late registers at the Casino include J. D. Cameron, F. P. Williams, U. S. N.; Mrs. Roscoe Bansal and her guest, Mrs. Frances Brooks of Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. Julian Day, T. N. Rhinelander, Fay Director I. Goodwin Hobbs, Mr. and Mrs. Justice Butterfield, Mrs. K. S. Butterfield, Mrs. William Carson Kane, Oliver Harriman, R. N. Chanler, Jr., guest of Howard Cushing, Mrs. Herbert Parsons of Washington, at "The Rocks," and H. de Sincay of Paris.

DR. HUNTINGTON DIES AT NAHANT.

[Continued from First Page.]

New York city, at 3 a. m. today, at the home of his son-in-law, Royal Robbins, here, where Dr. Huntington had been ill with intestinal trouble since April. At his bedside, when he died, were members of his family, including his daughters, Miss Margaret Huntington, who had hurried home from Europe to see her father before he died; Mrs. Royal Robbins and Mrs. Townsend of Boston and his son, and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Francis A. Huntington of New York.

Dr. Huntington came to the summer home of his son-in-law here in April, suffering from what was believed to be a nervous breakdown. It later developed that he had gastro intestinal trouble, and June 24 his condition became serious. Even then it was not considered that his illness was critical and reassuring reports were given out that he was expected to recover. Dr. Huntington, however, continued to grow weaker, and for the past few days his death had been expected hourly. Late last night it was seen that he was failing rapidly, and the members of his family and his physician, Dr. Frederick Winslow, were summoned to his bedside. The end came peacefully.

By birth, breeding, education and early theological training, William Reed Huntington was essentially a Massachusetts product. Lowell was his birthplace and the native city of his father, who was a prominent physician. Dr. Huntington was born September 20, 1838. He atended the public schools at Lowell and later entered Harvard College. In college he displayed remarkable scholarship in recognition of which he was recalled to the university in 1870 to read an original poem before the Phi Beta Kappa society. When he graduated from the college in 1859 he was the class poet. In the year that intervened between his graduation and the beginning of his theological studies, Dr. Huntington was an assistant instructor in chemistry at Harvard.

His studies for the ministry were under the direction of an uncle, Rev. Dr. Frederick D. Huntington, at the time rector of Emmanuel Church, Boston, and later Episcopal bishop of Central New York. In 1862 Dr. Huntington was appointed curate at Emmanuel Church, but remained there only a few months, leaving to become rector of All Saints' Church, Worcester, where he remained for 21 years. He found a struggling parish at Worcester, but during his ministry in that city, he built the parish up to a position of wealth and influence. During this time he was elected bishop of Iowa, but he declined the honor, believing he could be of greater service to the church in Worcester.

He left Worcester in 1883 to become rector of Grace Church, New York, where he remained until his death. His 26 years of activity as the head of this great parish made his name widely known throughout the entire country, not only in Episcopal circles, but outside. In 1908 in recognition of Dr. Huntington's approaching silver jubilee, as rector of the church, his New York parishioners presented him with a purse of $40,000. This he turned over to the work of his parish, using the income, to quote his letter to his parishioners, "for such parochial, charitable and missionary uses as may commend themselves to my judgment."

Dr. Huntington's attainments and work were recognized by the leading universities of the country. Harvard, Yale, Columbia and Princeton conferred upon him the honorary degree of doctor of divinity, the University of the South honored him with the degree of doctor of civil law, Union college made him a doctor of law and Hobart College conferred upon him the degre of doctor of literature. In addition to his clerical and parochial duties Dr. Huntington wrote numerous books and essays.

Dr. Huntington is survived by three daughters and a son. His wife, whom he married in 1863, was a Boston girl, and a niece of Wendell Phillips, the famous abolitionist. She died several years ago. The son, Francis C. Huntington, is a resident of New York. Miss Margaret Huntington, one of the daughters, had, since her mother's death, been her father's constant companion. The other daughters are Theresa, wife of Royal Robbins, at whose summer home Dr. Huntington breathed his last, and Mary, the wife of W. S. Townsend. Until the present year, Dr. Huntington had been in the habit of spending his summer at Northeast Harbor, Me., where he had a summer residence called "Inchcap."

NAVAL RESERVES RETURN.

Rhode Island Boys Come Back From Successful Tour of Duty on Battleships.

The Naval Reserves returned Sunday from the most successful tour of duty the Rhode Island boys have ever had. They had some work to do, but while doing it learned a great deal. Placing them on board a battleship in such small numbers that they were swallowed up among the regular crew and become but parts thereof, each assigned to a regular station and duty like the regular members of the crew, gave them the opportunity to become more readily acquainted with actual duty than would be possible if in a class under instruction. Then, again, they were serving on board a battleship undergoing her regular sumner drill duty, and there were no unnatural stunts for the boys to perform. For the time being they were actual members of the ship's company, participating in actual routine. Even the usual Saturday half-holiday was observed, and when the work shut down in the fleet the Reserves were taken to transport Prairie to come home.

The transport arrived here Sunday about 10 o'clock and the Rhode Island men were taken to their homes by the same method by which they were put on board. The Prairie then sailed for New Haven, to discharge the Connecticut men.

MILLINERY MARK-DOWN.

Trimmed Hats at Half Price.

This sale offers unusual values in desirable styles for summer wear. Every hat is perfect in style and workmanship and has actually been marked to a half of its former price.

$7 to $9 TRIMMED HATS, black and colors, late styles, reduced to $3.98.

$6 to $7 TRIMMED HATS, small, medium and large shapes, excellent materials, now $2.98.

B. F. DOWNING, 3d, - 191 Thames Street.

BOSTON BRANCH GROCERY.

20 lbs. Granulated Sugar, $1.
With Every Dollar Purchase.

3 lbs. of Fancy Fresh Ground Hamburg Steak for 25c.

Loin Lamb Chops, 22c lb.

Rib Lamb Chops, 18c lb.

Good Roasting Beef, 8c, 10c, 12c.

Fancy Fresh Rib Mutton Chops, 2 lbs. for 25c.

ISLAND POTATOES to any one purchasing Fresh Meats, we will sell them a peck of Island Potatoes for 19c.

Fancy Ripe Pineapples, 15c each.

Blueberries, 15c a qt.

BOSTON BRANCH GROCERY,
TEL. 790. 160 THAMES STREET.

MERCHANTS TO MEET.

Called Together to Appoint a Committee to Confer with Summer Residents.

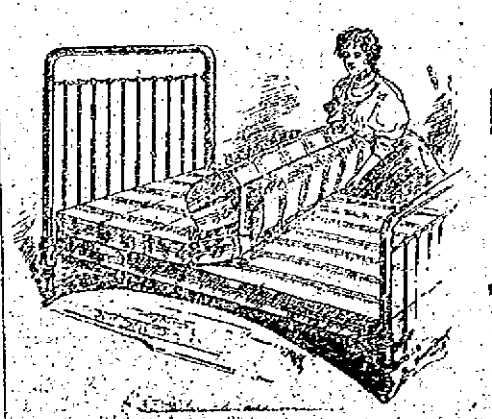
The plans for a conference between representatives of the Newport Casino and Newport Reading Room with the merchants of the city have reached the stage where the merchants have been called together to appoint a committee to meet committees from the two institutions which in a large degree represent the summer residents. This meeting is expected to bring together a representative gathering of the merchants and citizens of Newport, being open to all who have an interest in the city's prosperity and not confined to those who have signed the petition for the conference. The Casino and Reading Room will appoint committees to meet the merchant's committee and it is expected that the conference will do much towards airing and settling the supposed differences and grievances which either party may have.

It is claimed by some that the summer residents have grounds for grievances on account of the high valuation at which their property is taxed, the large taxes themselves, and the supposed higher prices charged for commodities to summer residents while the merchants have grievances because some summer residents buy their provisions out of the city. It is hoped that the conference will be able to bring together the representatives of both sides to have what may be called a heart-to-heart talk and show whether these alleged grievances are real, and whether if real they cannot be remedied. The meeting, it is hoped, will bring together a large number of the merchants of Newport, that the best possible committee may be appointed to meet the other committees in the conference. A free discussion of what may be considered grievances is likely to result either in showing that they do not exist or that they may be easily remedied.

FOREMAN MISSING AND MEN NOT PAID.

There is no work going on at the new barracks at Fort Greble today. Contractor McCormick lately engaged a new foreman for this job and Saturday he came to Newport and secured a check for the men's pay, about $450, and cashed it. The men have not seen their pay and are anxious, and so is Mr. McCormick. The foreman may be all right, but the others interested would feel rather easier if he had gone to the fort and paid the men. In that case there would have been no cause for anxiety about their money.

Young Summer Turkeys,
Cranberry Sauce in Jars,
GREEN GEESE,
GREEN APPLES,
SWEETBREADS
and NEW PEAS.
CAPONS.
INCUBATOR CHICKENS.
H. F. ROONEY, 251 Thames St.



Our Stock of
BRASS
—AND—
IRON
BEDS
Is the largest and most complete in Newport
WALSH BROS., 220-222 Thames Street.

MILLINERY.

SPECIAL SALE
Friday & Saturday, July 23 and 24.
TRIMMED HATS
$4.98.
Former Prices from $10 to $15.
Trimmed Hats, $2.98
Former Prices from $5.98 to $10.
Bon Ton Millinery,
283 THAMES STREET.
Phone 627.

SPECIAL SALE!
Trimmed Hats
at $4 each.
M. E. TOBIN,
46 & 48 WASHINGTON SQUARE.
Phone 1122.

SCHREIER'S,
143 Thames St.
SUMMER MILLINERY.

NEW SHAPES IN HATS.
HAIR, CHIP and JAP.
New Novelties in Trimmings.

Buy Your Trunks and Bags at
GRATRIX'S,
96 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES, ETC.

Week July 26 SHEEDY'S 2:30 8:15
Freebody Park
THEATRE
Sheedy Am. Co., Inc., Manager.
DICK CROLIUS
and company in
"SHORTY,"
The Racing Comedy.
WYNNE and LEWIS.
LES VALADONS.
DEWITT, BURNS
and TORRANCE
"The Awakening of the Toys."
FENTELLE and CARR.
THE OLIVIOTTOS
And the Merry Musical Skit, The
PICNIC GIRLS.
500 Good Seats, Matinees, 10c
500 Good Seats, Evenings, 25c
Reserved, 35c. and 50c. Boxes, $1.00.

NEWPORT OPERA HOUSE
CAHN & CROSSCO., Mgrs.
Matinee at 2:15.
Evening Performances at 7 and 8:30.
BONNEY & MANSON,
Novelty Travesty Skit,
A Hungry Honeymoon.
LEVY FAMILY,
High-Class Musical Act.
MR. CHAS. T. RAY,
The Popular Baritone.
NEW SONGS and PICTURES.
Change of program Monday and Thursday.

BIJOU THEATRE.
MOVING PICTURES AND ILLUSTRATED SONG.
PERFORMANCES:
Evenings 7, 8 and 9 o'clock.
Afternoons 2:30 and 3:30.
Admission 10c.

StarTheatre.
EXCLUSIVE PROGRAM
—OF—
MOVING PICTURES
—AND—
ILLUSTRATED SONGS.
Admission 10c. All Seats Free.

The Newport Casino.
MUSIC for the season of 1909.
On and after Monday, July 12,
MORNING CONCERTS
Every week day from 11 to 1 o'clock.
Concerts every Wednesday afternoon from 3:30 to 5:30 o'clock.
SUNDAY EVENING CONCERTS
Beginning at 8 o'clock.

BASE BALL,
Wellington Park,
Tuesday and Wednesday, July 27 & 28
NEWPORT vs ROYAL GIANTS.
All games at 4 P. M.

MOONLIGHT SAIL
—TO—
Vanity Fair,
By Aquidneck Chapter, No. 7, O. E. S.
Steamer Saganore will leave Fall River line boat landing, Long wharf,
TUESDAY, JULY 27,
At 7 P. M., Sharp.
Returning will leave Vanity Fair 11 p. m. Music on the boat. Tickets 50c. Limited 200. On sale at F. W. Lawton's, 285 Thames street; W. R. Scott's, 8 Broadway.

Island Park.
DANCING
Afternoon
—AND—
Evening.
Concert Sunday Afternoon

QUALIFICATIONS THAT ATTRACT

In the case of Koschny's Ice Cream are found ed upon superiority in flavor, purity and genuine excellence. Lovers of good ice cream have found that there is no other with such a combination of good qualities. Also foreign and domestic Cake, Pastry, Bon Bons and Chocolates, at
S. KOSCHNY'S,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER.
529 Thames St. Branch 10 Broadway

Phone
Double One Seven Three
For one of
Stanhope's
Taxicabs.
The smartest, fastest and most reasonable priced cabs in town. The black cabs with the black livery. Watch them.

GOLF.
The J. MacGregor Golf Clubs.
SOCKET DRIVERS and BRASSIES, all models, with calf or sheep grips, for
$1.50, $2, $2.50
HAND FORGED and DROP FORGED IRON CLUBS, all models, for
$1.25, $1.50, $2
GLORY DIMPLE and RED DOT GOLF BALLS.
A. C. LANDERS & SON,
167 THAMES STREET.

We Know
All about butter. We know where the best comes from, and how to buy it advantageously and keep it properly.
That's why we sell so much.
Landers & Peckham,
142 Thames Street.
Tel. 914.

HAMILTON WATCHES
Are so uniformly good that you are practically sure of being satisfied with the first one you try.
Our guarantee protects you against any possible defect.
BLAINE,
246 Thames Street.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.
GOLF, TENNIS, CROQUET, BASE BALL, BASKET BALL and FOOT BALL.
BATHING SUITS, JERSEYS and SWEATERS.
—AT—
GRIFFITH'S,
158 Thames Street.
OPPO. BOSTON STORE.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

STATE BOARD OF PUBLIC ROADS.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS for the construction of a section of State highway in the towns of Johnston and Cranston about 5,500 feet in length; a section of State highway in the towns of Little Compton and Tiverton, about 13,200 feet in length, will be received by the State Board of Public Roads at its office, State House, Providence, R. I., until 12 m., on WEDNESDAY, August 11, 1909, at which time and place they will be publicly opened and read.

Bids must be made upon blanks to be furnished by the Board.

No bids will be received unless accompanied by a certified check for the sum of $200, payable to the State of Rhode Island.

The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids, and to give preference to towns or cities in accordance with section No. 5 of chapter 982 of the Public Laws.

Plans, specifications and drawings may be examined at the office of the State Board of Public Roads at the State House, Providence, R. I., on and after WEDNESDAY, August 4, 1909, every week day, between the hours of 10 a. m., and 3 p. m., excepting Saturdays and holidays.

JOHN H. EDWARDS,
ROBERT B. TREAT,
FREDERICK E. PERKINS,
WILLIAM C. PECKHAM,
JOHN F. RICHMOND,
State Board of Public Roads.

Hudson River Blue Crushed Stone
For paths and driveways.
J. K. SULLIVAN.

A CRICKET MATCH.

New Bedford Club Wins 80 to 47 from Newporters, on Bellevue Avenue Lot.

The Newport Cricket Club played a match with the New Bedford club on the Bellevue Avenue lot Saturday afternoon and the visitors won by a score of 80 to 47, with several wickets to spare. The Newports were first at bat and made a total of 47, Norris and Hunt doing the best batting, the former making 12 and the latter 10 runs. Roth Parker and Miller did good bowling, the former taking seven wickets for 16 runs, an excellent record. The latter took three wickets for 25 runs.

The New Bedfords started slowly but cautiously. Meller was put out with two runs, the catch by Glass of his hit to the far field being a feature of the game. Then Marsh and Wilde remained in more than an hour, five Newport bowlers being tried against them without much success. In stopping their run-getting. Before they were bowled out by Hunt they had made 61 runs and beaten the Newport's score. Only four others of the New Bedford team went to the bat, the game being called at 6 o'clock to allow the visitors to catch the train for home. For the Newport bowlers Hearne took four wickets for 19 runs and Hunt three for 27 runs. The score is as follows:

New Bedford.

L. Meller, c. Glass, b. Hearne,	2
Marsh, b. Hunt,	22
Wilde, b. Hunt,	30
Parkes, did not bat,	0
J. Carroll, did not bat,	0
Higginbottom, b. Hearne,	0
Brierly, c. Norris, b. Hunt,	10
T. Meller, did not bat,	0
Fitton, b. Hearne,	6
Kershaw, b. Hearne,	0
W. Carroll, did not bat.	0
Bye,	1
	80

Bowling Analysis.

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.
Hearne,	16	5	19	4
Ghent,	6	1	13	0
Hunt,	10	0	27	3
Thompson,	3	2	2	0
Norris,	1	0	4	0

Newport.

Hearne, b. Meller,	7
Coles, l. b. w.,	0
McRea, b. Parkes,	2
Norris, c. Brierly, b. Parkes,	12
Hunt, b. Parkes,	10
[illegible] b. Meller,	2
Ghent, b. Meller,	5
[illegible]nham, b. Meller,	0
Thompson, b. Parkes,	1
Kenucky, not out,	0
Glass, b. Parkes,	8
Bye,	
	47

Bowling Analysis.

	Overs.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.
Parkes,	10	2	16	7
Meller,	10	1	25	3

STILL AT PROVINCETOWN.

Fleet Spends Third Sunday as Day of Recreation by Both Officers and Men.

The third Sunday of the stay of the Atlantic fleet in Provincetown harbor was spent as a day of recreation by the men, who had been in active practice work during the week. Rear Admiral Seaton Schroeder threw off the cares of the command, going ashore to visit Mrs. Schroeder at a local hotel, and later they attended church. Many of the officers did likewise.

Rear Admiral Schroeder returned to the Connecticut in time to extend official welcome to the Massachusetts Naval Reserves, who arrived by special train from Boston about 2 o'clock. They were immediately taken off to the ships. There were about 500 reserves and 40 officers.

As nearly all of the ships will coal this week these men will be put at that work some time while at Provincetown. The itinerary for the week has not been announced, but it will be at least Thursday before all will assemble.

The Wisconsin is still exiled from the fleet, lying well over toward the Truro shore. No shore liberty has been allowed the men since the typhoid fever scare, but direct information from her indicates that the vessel will soon be out of quarantine.

The first division ships will not go out today, but the few ships coaled last week may go out for some important trials. The Georgia will be among them and it is likely that some other vessel will go with her to exercise in the towing trials.

About 2,00 men were given shore liberty Sunday. Many of the men went over to Evans Field for baseball games and others spent the day in sailing about the harbor.

The state militia will be divided among the ships at the ratio of about 30 men and four officers to a ship, and the men went on duty last night. Before the week is over it is planned to give the men instructions on the torpedo boats and submarines.

The submarine boats have been active and it is unofficially announced that all of the unaccepted boats have made a very creditable showing during the trails.

The largest sum of money ever issued by the United States government to its navy while stationed in New England waters was distributed among the 15,000 officers and men of the fleet at Provincetown Saturday. More than $1,250,000 changed hands. Sunday was a day of peaceful quiet on the great machines of war, but it was a wide-open day at the places of business in Provincetown, 3,000 of the sailors were ashore and maintained their usual liberality in expenditures.

MAKES ARC LAMP TALK.

Dr. Scott, Formerly of Rhode Island College, Makes Discovery of Phenomenon.

Professor A. C. Scott, formerly professor of electrical engineering at Rhode Island College, but now connected with the University of Texas, at Austin, has made the unique discovery of making an arc lamp talk. By connecting the lamp with a telephone in the building it is made to repeat conversations, and visitors to the engineering building, where the experiments have been conducted, were surprised to hear a voice echoing out of the regulation arc lamp, repeating such phrases as "Is that you, George?" "Hey?" Well, call me up some time."

The discovery that the lamp could be made to talk is based on principles as simple as Isaac Newton's discovery of the law of gravitation. It has been frequently noted that the vibrations of the electrical currents in the feeder of the lamp and the whirring of the wires connected with it were audible to any person in the room. When an accidental connection was made by striking together the lamp's feeding wire and the telephone wire rumblings were heard coming from the lamp.

When this was noticed the feeder was connected with the telephone circuit, and in consequence the arc lamp has developed feminine proclivities and now gossips and talks like the most ardent suffragette—that is, of course, providing that the student at the telephone so wills. Dr. Scott explains the phenomenon by stating that the vibrations of the carbon in the arc light correspond exactly to those used in the telephone.

AT NEWPORT GOLF CLUB.

Miss Busk and Mr. Sedgwick Win in Mixed Foursomes and Mr. Gambrill in Medal Play.

At the Newport Golf Club Saturday the finals in the handicap mixed foursomes were played, and a handicap match at medal play, 18 holes, for a prize offered by Mrs. Whitney Warren. The former was won by Miss Margaret H. Busk and Mr. Henry R. Sedgwick and the latter by Richard Gambrill.

In the mixed foursomes Miss Busk and Mr. Sedgwick were pitted against Miss Anna Sands and Roy. Roderick Terry and the match was not decided until an extra hole had been played, Miss Busk and Mr. Sedgwick winning 1 up, 19 holes.

In the handicap match there was a large field. Mr. Stuyvesant LeRoy made the lowest gross score; but Mr. Gambrill had the larger allowance under the handicapping and his net score gave him the match. Miss Maud Wetmore and Austen Gray had the same net score and were tied for third place. The scores of the leaders were as follows:

	Gross	Hand-icap	Net Score
Richard Gambrill	87	16	72
Stuyvesant LeRoy	83	9	74
Maude Wetmore	91	15	76
Austen Gray	92	16	76

Among others who played were Oliver G. Jennings, Pembroke Jones, Royal Phelps Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Miss Mary S. Ames, William Spencer, Henry R. Taylor, Harold Godwin, Roderick Terry, Jr., H. O. Havemeyer, Jr., Robert Sedgwick, Jr. and William Gammell.

This afternoon and tomorrow there will be a series of invitation matches, in which a number of the best known women players among the summer residents and a number of the leading women players of the country will participate. There will be an 18-hole medal play handicap and a handicap match for foursomes. Among those who are expected to participate are Miss Kate Harley of Fall River, the national champion; the Misses Griscom of Philadelphia, Mrs. Maurice of New York, Misses Phelps, Porter and Adams of Boston and Miss Phipps of Springfield. The Newport players will include Mrs. Royal Phelps Carroll, Miss Maude Wetmore, Miss Margaret M. Busk, Mrs. Clarence W. Dolan, Miss Anna Sands and Mrs. Joseph R. Dilworth.

Wednesday there will be a scratch match for cups offered by Rev. Roderick Terry, and Saturday an 18-hole medal-play match for a prize offered by Messrs. Henry R. Sedgwick and Robert Sedgwick, Jr.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

—Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goelet are in Paris.

—Mr. and Mrs. T. Suffern Tailor are at the Ritz Hotel, London.

—Mr. Thomas Kearney of New York is guest of Mr. Conde Nast.

—Miss Josephine Reitz has returned from a visit to Saunderstown.

—Mr. T. A. Walker of Leicester, England, has arrived for the season.

—Mr. James Stillman of New York is at "Oakdawn," Narragansett avenue.

—Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt will sail from Europe next week for New York.

—Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Thomas and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Phipps are in Paris.

—Mrs. W. B. Strong and Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Hoffman are en route from Europe.

—Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont are in London and Mr. August Belmont is in Paris.

—Miss Elsie Wetherell is visiting her cousin, Mrs. L. P. Browne in Hughesdale.

—Mr. R. Smith of Providence is guest at the William Grosvenor villa, Beacon Hill.

—Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont went to New York Sunday night on a short business trip.

—Mr. William J. Norman of Brooklyn is visiting Mr. Benjamin F. Davis, on Spring street.

—Mrs. Elsie French Vanderbilt and her son have sailed for New York on the Kronprinz Wilhelm.

—Mr. S. C. White and Mr. C. H. Burnett of New York are visiting at the LeRoy King cottage.

—Mr. A. S. Cochrane and his sister Miss Cochrane, of New York, have arrived at the Chanler villa on Bath road and the Cliffs.

—A monkey made its escape from Freebody Park Saturday and before it was captured bit two men.

—Mr. and Mrs. F. Lee Taylor of New York are guests of Mr. and Mrs. John E. Tromere on Church street.

—Mr. Isaac Northup was guest of his son and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Northup, in Providence Sunday.

—Mrs. J. J. Post and her sister, Miss Mahony, left for New York Sunday evening, and will sail on the Kaiser Wilhelm II Tuesday.

—Keeper Charles Curtis of Rose Island light is today celebrating his seventieth birthday. He does not look it, but he says that is his age.

—Mrs. Howland Sherman Stedman of Schenectady, N. Y., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. Russell Manchester, on Newport avenue.

—Chemical 1 and Hose 2 had two runs for stills Sunday, one in the forenoon for a grass fire out Long Lane and the other in the evening for an exploding lamp on Cozzens court.

—There came near being another smash-up of Stacy's delivery wagon Sunday but the driver noticed a wheel just before it was time for it to collapse, and a good story was lost.

—Sunday afternoon Mr. James Curtis Boynton of 81 Pelham street was conveyed to the Newport Hospital having suffered two strokes of paralysis during the past three months.

—Mr. and Mrs. William R. Hunter, Miss Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. H. Casimir DeRham and Master Casimir DeRham went to Narragansett Pier Sunday in an automobile and had luncheon at the Casino.

—After a two-day's lay-off because of dampness, the re-surfacing gang resumed work on the Broadway pavement this morning, under favorable conditions. Their labors are now on the west side, working down from Lake's Corner.

—Fred W. Greene, auctioneer, sold Saturday, for the Newport Co-operative Association, the estate of Dennis and Mary Donnelly, on Lucas avenue, to Michael Harrington, for $1,501. The property consists of a small cottage and 1,519 feet of land.

—Congressman Sheffield, who has returned to Washington to participate in the closing events of the tariff session, has presented to the House the resolutions recently passed by the Providence Board of Trade protesting against the inclusion in the new tariff bill of a corporation tax.

—Master Robert Welch, a messenger boy at the Western Union telegraph office, found a valuable diamond brooch Saturday afternoon on Bellevue avenue, in front of "Elm Court." It was advertised in The Daily News Saturday. The loser was Miss Ruth Twombly and the lad received the reward, $25.

PORTSMOUTH.

Marriage of Professor Darling to Miss Sherman Celebrated at St. Paul's Church.

[Regular correspondence of the News.]

The marriage of Miss Frances Irene Sherman, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Clarke Sherman, and Professor Lewis Andrew Darling of Carrollton, Ky., took place at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, of which Miss Sherman is a member, Saturday, at 6:30 p. m., the rector, Rev. J. Sturgis Pearce, performing the ceremony. According to a foreign custom Miss Sherman wore in her slipper, for good luck, a German gold coin, a Krone, sent from Germany by a friend now traveling abroad, and al old customs possible were observed. The decorations, which had been arranged by the nephew of the bride, Mr. Charles Boyd, were handsome, the whole front of the chancel being banked with tubs of hydrangeas set in a border of asparagus and green.

The bride wore a white princess embroidered muslin dress, the work and the dress being the gift of her mother; a long white lace coat and white picture hat with plumes, and carried a white prayer book. She was attended by her sister-in-law, Mrs. Arthur A. Sherman, as matron-of-honor, whose dress was a pale blue princess, her hat a large white one and her bouquet of white sweet peas. Mr. Darling was attended by Miss Sherman's brother, Lieutenant Colonel Arthur A. Sherman of the Newport Artillery.

Mr. Franklin Porter and Mr. William Penn Macomber were ushers and Mrs. Isabella Tallman organist.

The presents of linen, silver, cut glass, china, etc., were numerous and valuable. Two miscellaneous showers were given her in Portsmouth and one in Newark, where she taught for some years. A specially valuable gift was a damask satin banded luncheon set, embroidered by members of her college club in Newark, and silver spoons from her table mates at Columbia. The brass announcement card plate was made into a card tray as a souvenir.

Miss Sherman was graduated last month from Columbia University. She has taught several years since her graduation from the Fall River High School and Rhode Island State Normal School. Last summer she took a course in German at Cornell University.

Mr. Darling was graduated from the University of Kentucky and Leland Stamford University, and has held professorships in engineering at Leland Stamford, University of Nevada, Swarthmore College and Cornell University.

There was no reception and Mr. and Mrs. Darling left town on Saturday evening for their future home in Grand Rapids, Mich., where Mr. Darling has been engaged as general manager of a large engineering plant.

A pleasant feature of the occasion was a short delay in the porch of the church to give an opportunity in an informal way to friends to offer congratulations to the couple and to be introduced to Mr. Darling, who was a stranger to the majority present.

Miss Sally Bates of Boston and Miss Emily Bates of Boston and Miss Emily Wessels of Elizabeth, N. J., have been guests of Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Sherman for the week end to attend the wedding.

Mrs. Benjamin Greene has as guests her granddaughter, Miss Helen Allen of East Greenwich, and Miss Allen's friend, Miss Catherine Kemp of Provincetown. Her son, Mr. Isaac P. Greene, returned to his home in Providence this morning, after a visit of a few days. His family, wife and children are in Wisconsin, visiting her parents. Mrs. Greene's son-in-law, Rev. William H. Allen of East Greenwich, is in Nova Scotia and her daughter, Mrs. Allen is in Winthrop, Maine.

Mr. Curtis Tallman has been quite ill, but is somewhat improved.

The Portsmouth Camp meeting will begin next Friday. Already a number of families are located on the camp grounds.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Godfrey and Master Carlton Godfrey of Dorchester, Mass., Mis Isabel Sanderson of New Haven, Conn., and Mr. George W. Harris of Petersham, Mass., are at "Highland farm," guests of Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Cory.

Mrs. George S. Sherman, superintendent of the flower department of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, last week on flower day sent to the office of the Old Colony railway, a large bunch of sweet peas for the office and 36 button hole bouquets for the conductors and motormen of the Island Division. In justice to the Women's Christian emperance Union, to Mrs. George S. Sherman, who did not have a daughter married, and to Mrs. B. C. Sherman who did, have, but had nothing to do with sending the swet peas, this correction is made.

Dr. Arthur Cole is visiting Dr. Minot A. Steele.

A party of a dozen or more from Portsmouth and Tiverton a few days ago had a picnic on the Pawtuxet river. Miss Hattie and Miss Lillian Wheeler and their guest, Miss Myrtatie Barker of Newport, were among the number.

A WOMAN TO BE PRETTY

Must Have Luxuriant and Glossy Hair, No Matter What Color.

The finest contour of a female face, the sweetest smile of a female mouth, loses something if the head is crowned with scant hair. Scant and falling hair, it is now known, is caused by a parasite that burrows into the scalp to the root of the hair, where it saps the vitality. The little white scales the germ throws up in burrowing are called dandruff. To cure dandruff permanently, then, and to stop falling hair, that germ must be killed. Newbro's Herpicide, an entirely new result of the chemical laboratory, destroys the dandruff germ, and, of course, stops the falling hair, and prevents baldness. Sold by leading druggists. Send 10c. in stamps for sample to The Herpicide Co., Detroit, Mich.

JOHN M. CALLAHAN, Special Agent.

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RESTAURANT
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Elegant Rooms En Suite and Single with Baths.
Our own Garage.

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PERRY HOUSE

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For $1.

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New and Modern in every respect.

For permanent or transient guests.

SPECIAL RATES BY THE WEEK OR MONTH,
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Comfortable Rooms—With or Without Meals.
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Mrs. William B. Wilmerding announces the opening of Grey Ledge Tea House.

LUNCHEONS, AFTERNOON TEAS, DINNERS AND SUPPERS.

Dining rooms for private parties. Luncheons, dinners and suppers may be ordered in advance by telephone.
Garage and stable accommodations.
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BRISTOL, R. I.
A. W. HATHAWAY, - Manager.

Broiled Live Lobsters.

Broiled and Planked Steaks and Rhode Island Chickens.

Ball Room.
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An ideal place for Dances, Banquets and Bridge Parties.
Garage storage free to guests.
Special Sunday Dinner 1 to 8 $1.00.

The LORRAINE RESTAURANT,

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Now open as a first-class and up-to-date restaurant, with private dining rooms, and rooms for ladies.
Special attention given to private and Automobile parties.
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Formerly Chef of the Hotel Touraine in Boston. Tel. 2216.

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De Beville,

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BUSINESS MEN'S LUNCH
11:30 to 3 P. M.
OUR FOOD THE BEST AT POPULAR PRICES.
A NEW FEATURE, OUR ICE CREAM PARLOR DESERVES A VISIT.
Special Rates to Permanent Guests.

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$3.00 A ROLL.

1 roll covers 100 square feet, just the thing for old or new roofs, that are flat. Can be put on by any one; your leaking roof tight at 4 cents a foot.

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FRAMING and finishing lumber, all kinds. Mill work in all its branches.

KINDLING wood, 4 barrels delivered, $1.00.

For the above go to

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THE NEW FERRY from Lopez Wharf, BETWEEN NEWPORT, JAMESTOWN AND SAUNDERSTOWN.
1st Wharf North Gov't Landing.
Leave Jamestown, for Newport, 6:10, 7:05, 8:35, 10:35, 11:35, A. M., 12:35, 1:35, 2:35, 3:35, 4:35, 5:35, 6:35, 7:30, 8:30 P. M.
Leave Newport, for Jamestown, 6:35, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00, 12:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M.
Leave Saunderstown, for Jamestown, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A.M. 12:00 M. 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:10 P. M.
Leave Jamestown, for Saunderstown, 7:15, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30 P. M.
Tickets and staterooms for the Fall River Line steamers at our office on wharf at Jamestown.
Subject to change without notice.
STILLMAN SAUNDERS.

PROVIDENCE, FALL RIVER AND NEWPORT STEAMBOAT CO.

Steamer leaves for

PROVIDENCE

Week days at 7:05 A. M. and 5 P. M. Sundays at 8:05 A. M. and 5:15 P. M. Return Leave Providence, week days, at 9:20 A. M. and 5 P. M. Sundays at 10 A. M. and 7 P. M.

For Block Island, week days, 11:30 A. M.; Sunday 11:45 A. M. Return 3:15 P. M. daily.

For Rocky Point week days, 5 P. M. Return 6 P. M. Sundays 8:05. Return 8 P. M.

For Conanicut, 7:05 A. M. week days only.

Prudence 7:05 week days. Sundays 8:05 A. M.

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No. 405—$4.00

An instant success, because it does more for a stout woman than any other corset ever made.

The long skirt comes well to the front, and reduces back, hips and upper limbs to the last degree. But the pressure relaxes when you sit down and you are as comfortable as if you had no corset on.

For Tall Figures Sizes 20 to 36

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Made with the new Nemo Relief Bands, which firmly support the abdomen from *underneath*.

Nemo Corset No. 520

It's a Wonder!

Has the entirely new "Flatning-Back Skirt," which gives extreme reduction all around when you *stand*, but *relaxes* when you sit, making you as comfortable as if you had no corset on.

Greatest Corset ever made for Stout Women

$5.00

All the usual Nemo features, also. Sizes from 20 to 36. *See it*—it's a *genuine novelty* of great practical value.

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At Greatly Reduced Prices.

It is a clearance sale of all our stylish millinery, and costs or value are not considered. Every hat in our millinery salon included in this gathering. Our Mrs. Hodson soon leaves for New York to buy Fall Millinery and our only object in this sale is quick and positive clearance.

MR. & MRS. N. T. HODSON,
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Studebaker Bros. Mfg. Co.

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Connecting at Saunderstown with Sea View Railway for Narragansett Pier, Wickford and Providence.
May 31, 1909.

From Foot of Market Square.

Week Days and Sundays.

STEAMER CONANICUT.

Leave Jamestown—a6:00 a. m., 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00, 12:00 m., 1:00 p. m., 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:20, 9:20, 10:40.

Leave Newport—a6:30 a. m., 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30, 12:30 p. m., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:50, 9:50, 11:00.

STEAMER BEAVER TAIL.

Leave Jamestown—a7:05 a. m., 8:05, 9:05, 10:05, 11:05, 12:05 p. m., 1:05, 2:05, 3:05, 4:05, 5:05, 6:05, b7:05.

Leave Saunderstown—a7:30 a. m., 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30, 12:30 p. m., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, b7:40.

Subject to change without notice.

Office Jamestown, J. H. CLARKE, Gen. Man'gr.

Telephone 599 Newport.7-2 Jamestown.

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Popular Steamer NEW SHOREHAM.

Week Days leave Long Wharf, Newport 10:05 a. m. Due Block Island 12:50 p. m. Stonington 2:40 p. m. Returning leaves Stonington 2:50 p. m. Block Island 4:40. Due Newport 6:35 p. m. Providence 8:30 p. m.

Sundays leave Newport 11:40 a. m. Due Block Island 1:40 p. m. Returning leave Block Island 3:30 p. m. Due Newport 5:15 p. m. Providence 7:15 p. m.

No service to Stonington on Sundays.

C. C. GARDNER, Agent, Newport.

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Sailing from New York every Saturday
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SALOON, $67.50 TO $125.
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Carriages to rent by hour, day or month. Drivers in livery if desired. Just received which are for sale THREE YOUNG SOUND BUSINESS HORSES.
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The place where you can find any kind of first-class horses and carriages, with or without drivers, at any time.

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A great improvement over all others. The Brockton contains more and better rubber than any other heel and we can prove it. The longest wearing heel on the market.

Ask your shoemaker to put them on; remember, they cost no more. Two colors—Black and Russett.

Made in Brockton by Brockton men.

If your dealer cannot supply you send 35c. and diagram of your heel.
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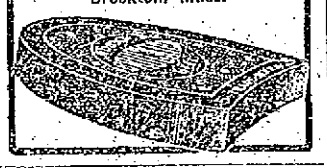

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Consignments of freight solicited. Information in regard to baggage or freight cheerfully given.

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Look Cape Cod up on the map. See how this "good right arm of Massachusetts" thrusts itself out into the Atlantic Ocean—how exposed it is on all sides to salt water breezes.

No wonder, then, that it is always cool in summer—time down on the Cape. So cool that you'll find a blanket mighty comfortable when you retire at night. And how you'll sleep!

"Quaint Cape Cod" and "Buzzards Bay" are two beautifully-illustrated books we've just issued. Read these books before you decide where to go this summer. Free for the asking.

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New York, New Haven & Hartford R.R.

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Newport & Fall River Time Table.

Leave City Hall, Newport, for City Hall, Fall River, via Middletown, Portsmouth, Tiverton, 6:00 A. M., then every thirty minutes, until 10:00 P. M., then 11:15 P. M.

Returning leave City Hall, Fall River, for City Hall, Newport, 5:20 A. M., then every thirty minutes until 11:50 P. M.

Sundays 6:50 A. M. Then same as week days.

Returning, 6:00 A. M., the same as week days.

Return Leave City Hall, Fall River, for Newport, via Tiverton, Portsmouth, Middletown, 5:10 A. M., then ten and fifty past the odd hour and half past the even hour until 10:30 P. M., then 11:15 P. M.

NEWPORT CITY CARS.
Change of Time June 14, 1909.

Leave Mile Corner for Morton Park 6:00, 6:15, 6:30 A. M. and 10:30, 10:45 and 11:00 P. M. Sundays 6:30 A. M. Then same as Week Days.

Leave Morton Park for Mile Corner 6:22 and 6:37 A. M. and 10:52, 11:07 and 11:22 P. M. Sundays 10:52, 11:07 and 11:22 P. M.

Leave One Mile Corner for Beach 6:30 A. M. and every 15 minutes to and including 10:16 P. M. Sundays same as week days.

Leave Franklin St., for Beach 6:15 A. M. and every 15 minutes until and including 10:30 P. M. Sundays same as week days.

Leave Beach for One Mile Corner at 7:00 A. M. and every 15 minutes to and including 10:46 P. M. Sundays same as week days.

Leave Franklin Street for One Mile Corner 6:30, 6:45 and 7:15 A. M. and every 15 minutes to and including 11:31 P. M. Sundays 7:15 A. M., and then same as week days.

Leave Franklin Street for Morton Park 6:16 A. M. and every 15 minutes to and including 11:16 P. M. Sundays 6:45 A. M. and then same as week days.

Leave Morton Park for Franklin street 6:22 A. M. and every 15 minutes to and including 11:22 P. M. Sundays 6:52 A. M. and then same as week days.

Subject to change without notice.
GEO. F. SHIBEL, General Superintendent.
C. J. BISBEE, Division Superintendent.

FALL RIVER LINE.

FOR NEW YORK, THE SOUTH and WEST.

Palatial Steamers Commonwealth and Priscilla in commission. Orchestra and Wireless Telegraphy on each.

FROM NEWPORT leave week days 9:15 P. M. Sundays at 10:00 P. M. for New York 7:00 A. M.

FROM NEW YORK leave Pier 19, North river, foot of Warren street week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. Due at Newport 3:30 A. M. Leave Newport 3:45 A. M. due Fall River 5:25 A. M.

For tickets and staterooms apply at New York and Boston Despatch Express Office, 272 Thames street. J. R. GREENE, Ticket Agent.

The New England Navigation Co.
C. C. GARDNER, Agt., Newport R. I.
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SHORT LINE

—TO—

PROVIDENCE

VIA

Newport & Providence Railway.

In effect June 13.

Cars Leave Washington Square, Newport, for Bristol Ferry, Bristol and Providence, 7:00, 7:50, 8:50, 9:35, 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:50, 5:50, 6:50, 7:50, 8:50 p. m. 9:35, 10:30, 11:30 to Union Street only.

Cars Leave Union Station, Providence, for Newport, via: Bristol Branch N. Y. N. H. & H. R. R. 6:00, 7:15, 8:10, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15, a. m. 12:15, 1:15, 2:15, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15, 7:15, 8:15 p. m.

SUNDAY TIME TABLE.

Leave Washington Square, Newport, for Bristol Ferry, Bristol and Providence, 7:50, 8:50, 9:50, 10:30, 11:30 a. m., 12:00, 12:30, 1:00, 1:30, 2:01, 2:31, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00, 9:30, 10:00, 10:30, 11:00, 11:30, 11:40, 12:20 to car barn only.

Leave Union Station, Providence, for Newport, via Bristol, 7:15, 8:15, 10:15, 10:45, 11:15, 11:45 p. m. 12:15, 12:45, 1:15, 1:45, 2:15, 2:45, 3:15, 3:45, 4:15, 4:45, 5:15, 5:45, 6:15, 6:45, 7:15, 7:45, 8:15, 8:45, 9:15, 10:15.

Training Station car leaves Washington Square 7:00 a. m. then hourly until 11:00 p. m.

O. M. TOWLE, Supt.

Newport & Wickford

Railroad and Steamboat Co.
"WICKFORD ROUTE"
In Effect July 1 1909.
Subject to change without notice.

LEAVE	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Newport,	a6 50	a1 05	a4 10	a7 15	a11 5
Prov. arr.,	11 50	2 53	6 53	9 51	1 58
Boston, arr.,	1 20	4 00	7 00	12 00	2 45
New York,	4 00	7 00	11 00	3	5
Arrive,	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.

LEAVE	Night.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
New York	a12.00	a4 55	a10 00	1 00	a3
Boston		1 05	1 03	3 01	7
Prov.		11 10	2 10	4 10	9
Newport arr.,	7 30	10	4 00	5 10	10
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.

b Federal Exp. to New London and beyond.

s Daily for Wickford, connects for New York Saturdays only.

* Daily except Sunday.

a Following this train is the through Federal Express (via Harlem river) leaving Washington at 5:35 P. M., Baltimore 6:35 P. M., Philadelphia 8:55 P. M. Due at Wickford Junction 8:16 A. M., Newport 7:30 A. M.

For tickets and drawing chairs etc. apply on Steamer General, also at office Commercial wharf.

The Muenchinger-King and Hill-Top Cottages,

NEWPORT, R. I.

NEW CLIFFS HOTEL and ROBINSON COTTAGES,

Catherine Street, Newport, R. I.

EUROPEAN and AMERICAN PLAN.
Under the sole management of J. V. Jordan, late of Delmonico's N. Y. and destroyed New Cliffs Hotel, Newport.

NAVAL DISASTERS IN FRANCE.

Responsibility for Nearly Two Score Serious Accident Placed on the Officers.

France seems to be forever involved in some sort of a naval scandal. Sometimes the general preparedness of the fleets is brought into question; at other times some serious disaster hits the state. It is the navy, it must be remembered, which is responsible for the downfall of the Clemenceau cabinet. Disaster after disaster, loss of battleships, cruisers and minor vessels, has been the story of the French navy in recent year, and official investigation has repeatedly placed responsibility on the officers of the lost vessel.

The senatorial commission appointed to investigate the destruction of the battleship Jena reported August 31, 1907, that it was traceable to a system of responsibility, general indifference and lack of harmony, prevailing in the navy and was directly due to the explosion of powder in a magazine whose temperature was too high, owing to the proximity of a dynamo compartment. The nearly two score naval disasters and serious accidents since January 1, 1906, are summarized in the following list:

February, 1905—The armored cruiser Gilly struck a rock in Along Bay, China, and was a total loss. All hands saved. Her captain was acquitted of negligence.

March 26, 1905—Torpedo boat No. 250 sank during naval manoeuvres off Toulon. Her crew was saved.

May 12, 1905—The naval training ship Duguay Trouin struck a rock off Bayonne, France. She was saved.

June 22, 1905—The torpedo boat Harpon struck a rock off Cherbourg. Crew was saved.

July 6, 1905—The submarine Farfadet sank off Tunis supposedly from a defective water cock or its accidental opening. When she was raised all her crew of 13 were dead from suffocation, though they communicated by signals with rescuing divers during the early hours of their imprisonment.

February 6, 1906—The battleship Saffren and the submarine Bonite were in collision in naval manoeuvres off Toulon, but neither received disabling injuries.

April 20, 1906—Three men were killed, five mortally, and 16 dangerously hurt by an explosion which blew a breech block from a gun on the training ship Couronne.

July 21, 1906—The gunboat Lance ran on a ridge of rocks near Lorient, France, during naval manoeuvres and was wrecked.

September 19, 1906—The torpedo boats Fronde and Francisque collided with a steamship during a typhoon at Hong Kong and five of their crews were killed.

October 10, 1906—The submarine Lutin went to the bottom off Beserta, Tunis, when a pebble became jammed in a valve and two officers and 14 men were drowned. The boat was raised and sank again a year later without loss of life. Structural weakness in her tanks was declared responsible.

November 25, 1906—The torpedo schoolship Algeciras was destroyed by fire, with loss of three lives.

February 8, 1907—The new torpedo boat, No. 333, lost nine of her crew through an explosion in a fire tube filling her stoke hole with flames. Carelessness was given as the cause.

February 20, 1907—The cruiser Jean Bart went ashore on a West African reef and was a total loss.

March 6, 1907—The submarine Gymnote, manoeuvring under water, struck a rock, but her crew escaped death.

March 12, 1907—On the battleship Jena the magazines exploded as she lay in drydock, blowing her to pieces and killing more than a hundred officers and men.

March 14, 1907—During torpedo exercises off Brest, France, the coast defense ship Fulmenaux was struck and seriously damaged by a torpedo.

March 17, 1907—During naval manoeuvres off Ajaccio, the torpedo boat destroyer Epee rammed torpedo boat No. 251, on which a steam pipe was burst, killing three men, and No. 253 was beached.

March 27, 1907—Two men were fatally hurt by an explosion on torpedo boat No. 147 off Cherbourg.

May 20, 1907—The cruiser Chanzy went ashore on one of the Chusan Islands, near Shanghai, China, and was a total loss. Her commander was found guilty of negligence.

June 19, 1907—The submarine Gymnote sank in her dock, owing to carelessness of workmen.

June 21, 1907—One hundred and twenty of the crew of the armored cruiser Victor Hugo, mutinied, complaining that conditions aboard were unbearable.

June 22, 1907—Reports of great laxity on French naval vessels published in Paris told of a fire on board the battleship Brenner, caused by a quartermaster carrying a can of gasoline and a lighted candle into a storeroom, and of a fire on the battleship Charles Martel, also due to carelessness.

July 6, 1907—The battleshipe Hoche, taking fire in the harbor of Toulon, was sunk to prevent explosion of her magazines.

August 2, 1907—Three were killed and five injured when the breech block was blown off a gun on the gunnery schoolship Couronne during target practice near Toulon.

November 22, 1907—The submarines Bonite and Souffleur were in collision off Toulon, but escaped destruction.

June 19, 1908—The torpedo boat destroyer Sagale stranded and sank off Finisterre.

PROGRESS OF THE NAPKIN.

[Boston Globe.]

An interesting study in the progress of civilization might be made out of the history of the table napkin. That article was in use in Rome in the first century, when by a curious custom each guest brought his own napkin. Martial tells in detail the story of a certain wicked Hermogenes who had a reputation for stealing napkins. On one occasion, when none of the guests brought one, he found himself driven to the theft of a tablecloth.

In 1616 an English play praised the "increasing fashion of forks, to the sparing o' napkins." Yet nearly 50 years later the gossipy Pepys complained that at a Lord Mayor's dinner there were napkins for only a few of the most important guests.

The napkin's progress was but slow. Martial died at the end of the first century, yet at the opening of the twentieth there are many housewives who recall the hemming of their first dozen of napkins as an event of household importance. Thirty-five years ago a boarding school of good educational standing in one of the Middle States, did not prescribe table napkins for the 300 students gathered in its dining room. The great ocean steamers were reluctant to adopt the napkin for their long voyages. But now the officers show with pride the vast linen closets, heaped with 20,000 fresh napkins, which must be laundered when the steamship reaches port.

The one essential of the napkin is freshness. Better coarse and small and clean, than large and fine and wrinkled and soiled. The paper napkin makes cleanliness possible for the picnic or the cheap restaurant. The busy housewife need not scorn the dainty invention of the Japanese—so much to be preferred to the old fashioned squares of red or yellow warranted not to show the dirt.

NEWPORTS SHUT OUT.

But They Played Good Ball Against the Fall Rivers.

Trojans Defeat Osbornes by Hard Hitting Which Gave an Early Lead.

Manager O'Brien and his Fall River team of the New England League were at Wellington Park Sunday and won from Newport, 1 to 0, in a close contest. It could be seen why Fall River is out with the umpires and why it lost a game by forfeit Saturday; they are looking for trouble. However, they have a good team and played good ball—a little better than Newport perhaps, but not much. They were better batters, though the score does not show it, and were fast in fielding; but so were the Newport players.

Taken as a whole, perhaps it was about as even a game as has been played here, the score being a good indication of the closeness. There was practically no batting, though Fall River did some hard hitting which called for good fielding by Newport. Reiger pitched easily for Fall River and had the locals guessing badly, and at times had the umpire guessing. He did not give a pass. Burns pitched hard and effectively and received good support.

There was a big crowd present and the great majority desired to see base ball. There were a few who wished to make a noise, especially soldiers and marines, who had a superabundance of base ball lore stored away somewhere and desired to distribute it to the players and the crowd, neither of which cared to hear it. At the very start two began to talk, but a few words of advice calmed them and thereafter they had little to say. There were some Fall River people present, who set a good example by seeing the game in silence. Of course, it was not all silence. There were bursts of applause when clever bits of fielding were pulled off but they were over in an instant.

The crowd was the largest of the season with the exception of the afternoon of July 6, and it is a question if it was not larger than on the fifth. The shade under the centre field fence was appreciated by the largest number of the season. It was a long view, but it was cool.

Messenger had been put out of the game at Lawrence Saturday for hitting the umpire with a bat and Fall River was minus his services. This, with the absence of Devine caused a re-arrangement of the Fall River field, but aside from some fumbles by Bowcock there was no trouble about the fielding.

When the game started Weaver gave Cobbitt a hard chance and he accepted it in a way which started the applause. P. Sully followed with a clever stop from Andrews and Wormwood struck out. It was an auspicious opening, but the visitors had shown an ability to hit hard which boded harm in the future. Newport showed up some in the last half, two long flies giving Andrews something to do.

It was one, two, three for both in the second also, but in the third there was something. Nichols drew a pass, Lemieux flew to P. Sully. Reiger drove a safe one to left, sending Nichols to second; Weaver fouled to Delaney, Andrews grounded to Andy Sully and Nichols was forced at third. For Newport, McGovern broke the no-hit record by one to left, past short. Delaney tried to sacrifice and popped one to Reiger, on which McGovern doubled at first.

For the next four innings only three men batted in each and only one reached first, McDermott going down on balls and dying in trying for second.

There were fireworks on both sides in the eighth. Solbraa opened by almost hitting the right centre fence for two bags, a sacrifice sent him to third and he came home when Cobbitt fumbled Lemieux's grounder, the latter being safe at first. He stole second and went to third on Delaney's poor throw, Reiger flew to Cambria and Weaver struck out. One run, and that is all there were in the game.

That one run did not look so big a few moments later. Cambria hit to Wormwood, who fumbled just long enough to allow the little fielder to reach first. Cobbitt sacrificed him to second. Andy Sully hit to short and there was another fumble, Cambria going to third. McGovern hit to short and Cambria came home. He was safe, but the umpire called him out. Delaney hit to short and died at first and Newport had lost the chance to score.

In the last inning P. Sully had a clever catch off Andy's rather wild throw, Wormwood struck one and Bowcock went out via Cobbitt. Then there was more fireworks. Ward hit to short and there was another fumble, just enough to give the runner a life. Morrison hit to left for two bags. It might have been an out, but the crowd near the fence bothered Weaver, who pushed one of the spectators. It looked as though there was going to be a mix-up, but there was not. The play should have been stopped when the crowd was on the field and this difficulty would have been avoided. With runners on second and third and only one out, there was still a chance. P. Sullivan hit a mean one to McDermott, but he was there and held Ward at third and then caught at first. Cambria hit to McDermott and Newport had lost a well played game. The score:

Fall River.

	a.b.	r.	1b.	p.o.	a.	e.
Weaver, l. f.,	4	0	0	1	0	0
Andrews, c. f.,	4	0	0	3	0	0
Wormwood, r. f.,	4	0	0	0	0	0
Bowcock, s. s.,	4	0	0	1	7	3
McDermott, 3b.,	2	0	0	0	4	0
Solbraa, 1b.,	3	1	1	14	0	0
Nichols, 2b.,	1	0	0	2	2	0
Lemieux c.,	3	0	0	5	0	0
Reiger, p.,	3	0	1	1	2	0
	28	1	2	27	15	3

Newport.

	a.b.	r.	1b.	p.o.	a.	e.
Ward 2b.,	4	0	0	1	0	0
Morrison, l. f.,	4	0	1	1	0	0
Sullivan, 1b.,	4	0	0	13	1	0
Cambria, c. f.,	4	0	0	2	0	0
Cobbitt, s. s.,	2	0	0	1	5	1
A. Sullivan, 3b.,	3	0	0	1	1	0
McGovern, r. f.,	3	0	1	1	0	0
Delaney, c.,	3	0	0	5	2	1
Burns, p.,	3	0	0	1	3	0
	30	0	2	*26	12	2

*Bowcock out—hit by batted ball.

Innings,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Fall River,	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1

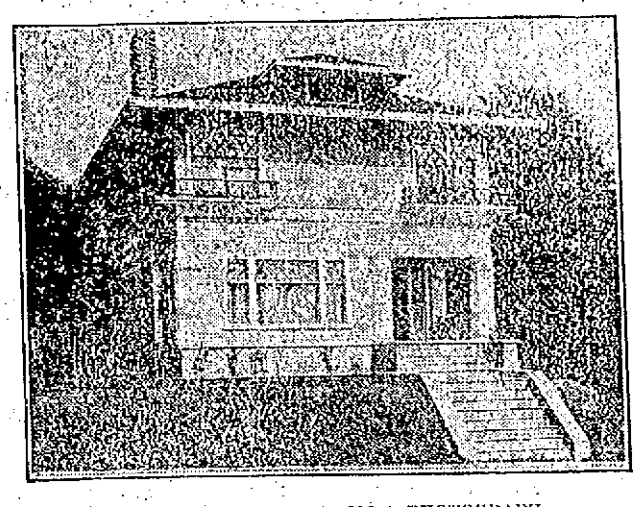
Two-base hits—Solbraa; Morrison. Sacrifice hits—Nichols; Cobbitt. Stolen base—Lemieux. Struck out—By Reiger 4; by Burns 5. Bases on ball—By Burns 2. Double play—Reiger-Nichols. Left on bases—Fall River 3; Newport 4. Time—1:23. Umpire—Sullivan.

A large crowd went to the park Saturday to see the Boston Reds, but saw no game. Not only did the Boston team not come but it sent no word and the management was as much in the dark as were would-be patrons. Those who went saw some lively practice, which partly atoned for their disappointment. This is one of the chances which are taken when such a

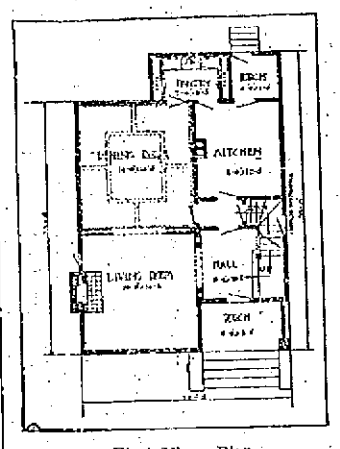
[Continued on Tenth Page.]

AN ATTRACTIVE SIX-ROOM HOUSE.

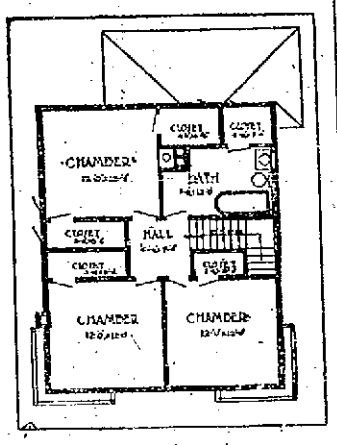
Copyright, 1909, by Thomas L. West, Seattle, Wash.



PERSPECTIVE VIEW—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.



First Floor Plan.



Second Floor Plan.

This design has been built from in different sections of Seattle and makes an attractive home. The exterior arrangement is carefully planned, and for a house built on simple lines it has a charm of its own. A wide and easy stairway leads from the main hall to the second story. The basement is reached by a passageway between the hall and kitchen under the main stairs. Access from the hall to the living room is through a colonnel arched opening; to the kitchen and dining room through doors opening from the middle passageway already mentioned. Living room and dining room are separated by sliding doors. The living room has three windows in front and two high windows on each side of the mantel. A beamed ceiling forms a novel feature of the dining room. The second floor contains three large chambers, five closets and a large bathroom, with a linen closet adjoining. The bathroom is finished white and kitchen natural, the remainder is stained fir. Size 26 by 32 feet. Full basement with concrete walls. Exterior sided and roof shingled. First story ceiling nine feet, second story eight feet six inches, basement seven feet. Hot water heating.

THOMAS L. WEST, Architect.

WOMEN'S CLUBS ARE PRACTICAL

Service is Added to Pursuit of Culture and Great Power is Wielded by Organization.

[Rheta Childe Dorr in Hampton's Magazine.]

Few more men realize what the women's club are really doing. Most of us think that they are associations for reading Browning and drinking tea.

When American women began, a generation ago, to form themselves into clubs, and later to join those clubs into state federations into a national body, they did not dream that they were going to express a collective opinion. Indeed, at that time not many had opinions worth expressing. The immediate need of women's souls at the beginning of the club movement was for education, the higher education they missed by not going to college, and they formed their clubs with the sole object of self-culture.

The study period did not last very long. In fact, it was doomed from the beginning, for it is not in the nature of women, or at least it is not in the habit of women, to do things for themselves alone. They have served for so many generations that they have learned to like serving better than anything else in the world, and they add service to the pursuit of culture, just as some of them add the important postscript to the unimportant letter.

Thus Dallas, Tex., had a women's club of the culture caste. One spring day, after the star member had read a paper on the "Lake Poets," and another member had rendered a Chopin etude on the piano, they began to talk about the stegomyia mosquito, and what a pity it was that the annual danger of contagion and death from the bite of that insect had to be faced all over again. Pools of water all over town, simply swarming with little wriggling things, soon to emerge as full-armed stegomyias, merely because the city authorities hadn't the money, or said they hadn't, to cover the pools with oil.

"Why, oil isn't very expensive," said one of the club women. "Let's buy a whole lot of it and do the work ourselves."

So the work of saving hundreds of lives every year was added to the study of "Lake Poets" and Chopin by the Women's Club of Dallas. The members mapped the city, laid it out in districts, organized their forces bought oil and oil cans, and set forth. They visited the schools, got teachers and pupils interested, and secured their co-operation. The study of city sanitation was soon put into the school curriculum, and oiling pools of standing water in every quarter of the town is now a regular part of the school program in the upper grades. Every year the club women renew the agitation, and every year the school children go out with their teachers and cover the pools with oil.

In round number, 800,000 women are now enrolled in the clubs belonging to the General Federation of Women's Clubs. This means that nearly one-tenth of the entire woman population of the United States belongs to clubs, holding in common certain definite opinions, and working harmoniously toward certain definite social ends. Remember that this one-tenth of the woman population is the educated, intelligent, socially powerful tenth.

Long ago these 800,000 women ceased to confine their studies to printed pages. They began to study life. Leaders developed, women of intellect and experience, who could foresee the immense power an organized womanhood might some time wield, and who had courage to direct the forces under them toward vital objects.

When, in 1904, Mrs. Sarah Platt Decker, of Denver, was elected president of the General Federation, she found a number of old-fashioned clubs still devoting themselves to Shakespeare and classic writers. Mrs. Decker, a voter, a full citizen, and a public worker of prominence in her state, simply laughed the musty study clubs out of existence.

"Ladies," she said to the delegates at the biennial meeting of 1904, "Dante is dead. He died several centuries ago, and a great many things have happened since his time. Let us drop the study of his 'Inferno' and proceed in earnest to contemplate our own social order."

STEAMERS TO RESUME SAILING FROM NEW LONDON.

Announcement was made Saturday by the Norwich Steamship Line, whose boats have been running from Stonington instead of New London since the docks in the latter city burned last February, that sailing from New London will be resumed Sunday, August 1. The work of re-building the docks has been proceeding rapidly during the past few weeks, and they will be in condition to use within a week. The two steamers, Chester W. Chapin and City of Lowell, will run between New London and New York on the same schedule as at present, except for the change from Stonington to New London.

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GREAT MEXICAN CHURCH.

Edifice at Santo Domingo is Renowned for Beauty and Magnificence of Decorations.

[Mexican Herald.]

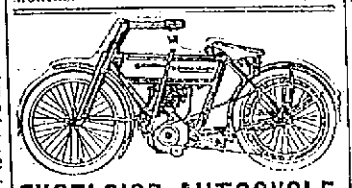
Larger than Westminster, larger even than St. Paul's, is the Church of Santo Domingo. This great edifice, renowned in many countries, is known not only for its size, but for the beauty and magnificence of its decorations and the many historic events entwined in its history. The church was built on consecrated ground, having been the site of the martyrdom of two Dominican priests, who were killed by Indians in the time of Cortez.

By 1530 there were a number of Dominican friars in Oaxaca, and the question of erecting a church and convent for the use of the order was agitated. The exact date of the beginning is not known, but it must have been shortly after the middle of the sixteenth century they began the work with a few laborers, who gave their services, and every member of the order worked hard collecting more funds. A petition was sent to the King of Spain for assistance, to which he responded generously. From time to time the king sent other contributions, and there was no halt in the work.

St. Paul's Cathedral, in London, measures 510 by 250 feet and cost £747,954, or 7,492,540 pesos, or some 5,000,000 pesos less than Santo Domingo. Some idea of the size of the structure can be obtained when it is considered that four buildings the size of Westminster Abbey could be set on the ground covered by this Dominican temple. At the present time, however, only a small part of the church is used for worship, the other portions having been converted into barracks by the government.

Owing to he great height and thickness of the walls of the church it has been used for a fort on any and every occasion when necessary. No wars, however, marred the serenity of the early Dominicans, and each year saw the church increasing in wealth. The library was ranked among the greatest in the republic. The interior of the church was decorated in many places with pure gold.

Santo Domingo was turned into a barracks by the French army of occupation, and the gold decorations, the fine paintings and costly adornments were ruthlessly stripped from her walls. The friars were driven out, and for six years the church was a fort and nothing more. The accumulated grandeur of 300 years was undone in a few brief months.



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CROSSES THE CHANNEL.

Bleriot Won $5,000 Prize in His Small Monoplane.

DOVER, England, July 25.—Louis Bleriot, by crossing the English channel in his monoplane this morning and winning the $5,000 prize offered by the London Daily Mail for the first accomplishment of the feat, stole a march on two rivals, Hubert Latham and Count Lambert, both of whom had planned to make the attempt today.

While this sleepy seaport town was ringing with cheers for the plucky aviator the enthusiasm was re-doubled over an announcement that Bleriot had offered to share his prize with Latham, in case Latham succeeded in crossing today. The heavy wind and rain that came up, however, dashed Latham's arrangements after he had sent a telegram to Bleriot, saying: "I hope to follow you soon."

Count Lambert hurried across from Calais by boat to congratulate his successful rival.

The American consul at Calais, James B. Milner, who came here with Count Lambert, said on his arrival that he had left Latham sitting with his head on his monoplane, weeping bitterly.

Souvenir hunters would have pulled Bleriot's machine to pieces, but for prompt and effective action by the police. As it was everything easily detachable was carried away.

Many persons, foreseing that the monoplane would be treasured as a historic relic, wrote their autographs upon it. The city officials conceived a happy thought and, with Bleriot's consent, raised a tent about the machine and charged six pence admission to view it. The profits from this enterprise will go to the hospitals and the police pension fund, and the exhibition did a big business all day.

Not in a generation has the town been so thoroughly excited as it was just at sunrise, when Bleriot's white-winged, bird-like machine with loudly humming motor swept out from the haze obscuring the sea toward the distant French coast, and circling twice above the high chalky cliffs of Dover alighted. Then Bleriot, who is a portly and red-mustached man of 37, descended from the saddle, limping on a bandaged foot, which had been burned on his previous overland flight.

Immediately two compatriots, who had been waving a big tri-color flag as a signal for the landing place, fell upon his shoulders, enthusiastically embracing him, shouting and pounding him on the back. They, with a few soldiers and others who happened by chance to be on the scene, were the only persons to witness the actual finish of a most remarkable feat.

Bleriot left Les Baraques, three miles from Calais, about 4:30 a. m. on one of the smallest monoplanes ever used. He crossed the channel in a little less than half an hour, twice as swiftly as the fastest mail boat. His speed averaged more than 45 miles an hour and sometimes it approximated 60 miles. He kept about 250 feet above the sea level and for 10 minutes, while about mid-channel, was out of sight of both coasts and of the French torpedo boat destroyer which followed him with his wife and friends aboard.

The wind was blowing about 20 miles an hour and the sea was choppy. The aviator was swathed in a single garment of drilling, impervious to the wind, which covered him from the top of his head to his feet, only his face showing. He wore also a cork life belt.

Parts of the framework of the monoplane were splintered on landing. Everyone expressed surprise at its small size. It is no more than 20 feet across the wings and its weight is about 400 pounds, the motor being 25 horse-power.

In the same machine M. Bleriot recently made a cross-country trip of 25 miles from Etampes to Orleans. It is the smallest of three he took to Calais. The machine is fitted with an airtight sausage-shaped rubber bag, so that it would float if it descended to the sea.

Bleriot said, however, that he had absolute control of the machine throughout and had no fear that the motor would fail. The only difficulty he experienced was the force of the wind, which hurt his face and eyes badly, and the wind eddies, which twisted his machine about while nearing the English coast.

RHODE ISLAND YACHT CLUB.

Fleet Makes Run to Stonington and Will Go to Watch Hill, Returning Saturday.

The Rhode Island Yacht Club assembled here Saturday afternoon for its annual cruise, about 20 boats being on hand at the rendezvous. Commodore Dunbar arrived on flagship Artmar at 6 o'clock, anchoring off the City wharf. Some of the fleet had already arrived and others came in before dark. A meeting of the captains was held on the flagship at 7:30 o'clock.

The boats and their owners which were on hand or which will surely be present for at least part of the cruise are as follows: Artmar, Commodore C. M. Dunbar; Cara, Richard P. Jenks; Annaweta, ex-Commodore Dr. F. T. Rogers; Senta, James Whitall; Hypeus, A. H. Wetherill; Weinalla, Vice Commodore Edwin L. Clark; Daffodil, ex-Commodore William Halkyard; Breeze, Edward J. Brownell; Mildred, Byron A. Smith; Cynthia, G. L. Rogers, Mero-ee, Dr. G. W. Van Reneheten; Frey George F. Brownell; Calista, F. A. Barnes; Melba, Robert L. Greene; Dionne II., Dutee W. Flint; Amorita, ex-Commodore William G. Titcomb; Scotsman, Henry L. Scott; Medric II., W. Louis Frost; Fyvor, S. M. Pitman; Paloma, Clinton A. Cady; Saueto, Rear Commodore George E. Phillips; Mysotis II., George J. Kelly, and May Queen, J. C. McCoy. In addition to these craft other yachtsmen are planning to pick up the fleet during the week, so that it is practically certain that there will be 25 or 30 boats in line all the time.

The party on the commodore's boat consists of Aldridge G. Pearce (fleet captain), Commodore C. M. Dunbar, Dr. H. W. Kimball, Arnold C. Messler, Edmund H. Kirby and Dutee W. Flint.

The club was to have started early Sunday morning on its first run to Stonington, but the heavy wind and seas interfered somewhat with the plans. The orders for the day were to start at 7:30 but only seven of the fleet reported at the starting line, and of these only two went through to Stonington without stopping, the 38-foot sloop Cara, owned by R. P. Jenks, and the power boat Annaweta, ex-Commodore Rogers. By so doing these two boats took prizes in their classes for the first port-to-port race of the cruise.

The other boats which started out for at Point Judith breakwater to await easier weather conditions. With the subsiding of the seas in the afternoon all but two of the boats at Point Judith went on to Stonington, arriving in the late evening. The Breeze and Daffodil started to leave Newport shortly after 3 a. m., but when they got outside Castle Hill they found the weather too heavy and returned.

The others of the fleet remained at their anchorages until 2 o'clock, when the signal to start at 3 was hoisted on the Artmar. The wind had then hauled to the west, beating down the sea pomeyrhal. A few started before 3 o'clock, while the Artmar got away at 3:10 o'clock. The Calista, Mysotis II., Daffodil, Mero-ee and Cynthia remained here, leaving during the night to join the fleet on its return from Stonington.

The flagship arrived at Stonington at 7:40 o'clock, while the craft which had been waiting at Point Judith began to put in an appearance a little later and kept arriving until late in the night.

As the Rhode Islanders came into Stonington harbor their crews found the combined fleets of the New Haven, Hartford and Suchem Head Yacht Clubs in the harbor. These clubs are having a joint cruise to Block Island and Nantucket. The usual exchange of courtesies followed. Fleet Captain A. G. Pearce visited the Commodore of the Connecticut fleet. Later the Connecticut officers came on board the Artmar, where Commodore Dunbar extended an invitation to join in the festivities of the Rhode Island club at Watch Hill today, but as the club were behind in their schedule the invitation was declined.

Today the Rhode Island Yacht Club went to Watch Hill, where this afternoon there are to be water sports, swimming races and dingy races and at night there will be a big ball in one of the hotels. The club will return here next Saturday.

BRENTON'S REEF CUP RACE.

The Wanderer and the Bonito Start, But Only Four Boats Finish.

Two Jamestown boats started in the Brenton's Reef cup race of the Bristol Yacht Club Saturday—the Wanderer V, just purchased from Mr. Flint by D. L. Selfridge, and the Bonito, E. C. Hirst, Jr. The Wanderer carried away something on Dyer's Island and withdrew and the Bonito also did not finish. Of the others, the Medric II was disabled and four boats finished. The May Queen, J. C. McCoy, won in 5:-51:11 actual and 5:46:25 corrected time, by far the fastest ever made over this course. The Jewell, Paul Nicholson, was second in 6:04:29; the Hugi, Porter Peary, third, and the Sabrina, Andrew Waterman, fourth. It was a great race, sailed in a fresh wind and sea, though all the sea they had was after going outside.

DR. ELIOT'S NEW RELIGION.

[New York Tribune.]

Readers of Dr. Eliot's address upon "The New Religion" will naturally divide into two groups with diametrically opposite views. Those who regard the belief he outlined as new will think it no religion, and those who regard it as a religion will not think it new. Certainly, the creed he described, if it can be called a creed, has been substantially held by many men for more than a few years. It is not far from Unitarianism, with, let us say, something of the "social workers'" conception of the order of things about it; which is only natural; for Dr. Eliot is a Unitarian, and what is an educator but a social worker? But it lacks all those qualities for which the multitude turn to religion, if they turn at all. We cannot imagine the Salvation Army conducting a rally with the new religion in the twentieth century, unless there shall be a great intellectual uplift among the occupants of park benches and the frequenters of rescue missions.

The new religion is not to be based upon authority, either temporal or spiritual, Dr. Eliot predicts. This will call for a degree of perfection in humanity that has not yet been reached and is certainly not in sight. The majority for their spiritual support require spiritual authority. Without authority to lean upon there would not be much comfort for them in religion. But the new religion is not to offer much comfort, Dr. Eliot tells us, because comfort will not be required. Another intimation of an improved race. "The new religion will not afford safety primarily to the individual; it will think first of the common good, and will "not teach that character can be changed "quickly." Its hope will be for the race, not for the individual. There will be no place in it for that weakness which calls for the priviliege of repentance, forgiveness and redemption. Dr. Eliot speaks of it as if it were the religion of democracy, but it seems like a religion of aristocracy, one for the few superior men, the superimen.

The president emeritus of Harvard is, of course, merely predicting the next stage of religious thought from its present direction. And no doubt he is right in emphasizing the breakdown of authority in religion, as elsewhere, and in dwelling on the tendency to regard everything from the social rather than the individual point of view. Religious creeds may undergo something of this "socializing" influence. Modern thought has overturned the attitude of men toward every question. If we do not go so far with nature as to be "careless of the single life," at least we hae become more "careful of the type." So men might be regarded as moving forward toward a religion which would concern itself less with the sins and sorrows of the individual and a great deal more with "the common good," as Dr. Eliot thinks. When, however, he reaches this conclusion, he is merely applying Darwinism and the ideas that have grown out of Darwinism to determine the direction of religious thought. But just before Darwin, where would he have been who had attempted to outline the future deelopment of man's attitude toward any question? And who could have foreseen Darwin? Dr. Eliot's prediction makes no allowance for "mutation." It spares no room for "sports" in the intellectual field. It leaves possible future Darwins out of consideration. But it is a good guess that some persons will hold the belief he outlines—and every other conceivable belief under the sun.

TORPEDO CONTROLLED BY WIRELESS.

[Technical World Magazine.]

Think of calmly standing on the seashore and by means of a small key and no connecting wires being able to annihilate an entire navy. This has been rendered possible by the invention of a submerged torpedo propelled and controlled by wireless electricity transmitted by the wireless method—the work of Carl Abrahamson of San Diego, California.

The invention is so simple that wireless experts are wondering how they overlooked it so long. The propelling force is manipulated on the same principle as the wireless telegraph. Electricity is transmitted from aerial wires on shore to aerials supported by cork floats and connected with the propeller wheel of the torpedo, which is submerged. A current powerful enough to send a 16-foot torpedo of the type used by the American navy, through the water at a speed of 32 miles an hour can be transmitted, says the inventor.

Control of the device is secured by magnets set on each side of the propeller and connected with the steering gear. These magnets are of different degrees of sensitiveness and are susceptible to varying degrees of power in electric currents. The steering is thus made possible by a variation in the amount of power sent to the torpedo.

THE MICHIGAN'S TRIUMPHS.

New Battleship Said to Have Made Over Nineteen Knots an Hour in Speed Tests.

Registering the best general performance ever made by a United States battleship, the new Michigan, 16,000 tons, successfully met the last of her contract requirements and returned Sunday to the docks of the New York Shipbuilding Company. Throughout the severe test her machinery is said to have worked perfectly, and in every respect the new sea fighter is said to have shown her fitness to take a place in the new navy.

The Michigan is said to have made a fraction over 19 knots an hour in her final test. The speed requirement was 17½ knots. The inspection board of naval officers left the vessel at Lewes, Del., to return to Washington, and the official time will not be known until they make their report.

Recently the Michigan was given her maximum speed test off the Maine coast. She there made record time, 20½ knots an hour, and averaged throughout the run 18½ knots. Subsequently she grounded off Cape Cod, and though little the worse for the accident, was brought back to the yard and examined.

The test now completed comprised a 24 hour run at 12 knots speed. The first began Wednesday and was concluded Thursday. Beginning Thursday the second was completed on Friday. The machinery of the ship is said to have worked perfectly.

Rear Admiral McLean, head of the board of inspection, was the chief member of the trial board, other members being Naval Inspector W. P. Roberts and Captain N. B. Usher.

ART OF SELF-ENTERTAINMENT.

Children Should be Taught to Provide Their Own Amusement by Keeping Busy.

[Writer in Washington Star.]

Next to obedience and honesty, I believe children should be taught the valuable art of self-entertaining. It makes no difference how many nurses there may be in a house, or how eager the inmates are to "amuse the baby," there comes a time when the little one is thrown upon her own resources, and for such occasions she should know how to amuse herself. There is one small child in New York who has been petted and pampered since the moment of her birth, and who is followed almost every instant by a nurse. But for one hour every morning she stays alone, the mandate being issued that she is to "find something to do." The effect upon the child's disposition has been to make her sweeter and happier, for she is always occupied. Be it understood, too, that being a youngster she has her moments of saying that she has "nothing to do," but when this remark is heard she is told with such firmness to "find something" that in about three minutes she is busily occupied with something of her own devising.

This child happens to be interested in doing anything with a pencil, so that paper and a pen, etc., also paints, are always where she can get them. Every child, boy or girl, has some pronounced taste, and it behooves a mother to discover it, and then put within the little one's reach the materials necessary for the amusement. After that the child must be trained to the application of such toys, etc. Some little girls like to sew clothes for their dolls; others like to cook. In the former case a box of muslin pieces and needles and thread can be left where the child can always get them; an embryo cook can turn out wonderful "cakes" and "pies" of sand and water if those and little molds are at hand. These are merely suggestions, to be adapted and changed to suit individual temperament.

Nothing is more unfair to a child than to tell her to find something to do and then not supply the wherewithal to accomplish it. No little one can be expected to find all her own materials, no matter what they may be. Those must be provided. After that it becomes a matter of developing application—a virtue that grows more valuable all the time.

A busy child, like an older person, is a happy one. Observation will show that the youngster who whines and is miserable either really has nothing to do, or, having a task, pleasant or otherwise, is not obliged to do it. There will be not the least difficulty in getting a child to provide its own amusement if she or he is given disciplinary games when "don't know what to do" is said. When the small child first spoken of says this she is given an extra spelling lesson or some thing of the kind that requires real work on her part. She is seldom heard to make the plaint of having nothing, because she prefers to provide pleasant diversions rather than developing ones that will be set by her mother or nurse at the first indication of whining.

Beside the good that is actually done to the child by teaching her to be resourceful in amusing herself, the mother is left more freedom to attend to other matters, and the two meet after a little time, each fresher for the hour or more they have been apart, each busy in her own way.

Lame Every Morning.

A Bad Back is Always Worse in the Morning. Newport People are Finding Relief.

A back that aches all day and causes discomfort at night is usually worse in the morning. Makes you feel as if you hadn't slept at all.

Can't cure a bad back until you cure the kidneys. Doan's Kidney Pills cure sick kidneys—make you feel better, work better, rest better and sleep better.

Permanent cures in Newport prove the merit of Doan's.

Mrs. Annie E. Hall, 16 Marsh Street, Newport, R. I., says: "I procured Doan's Kidney Pills at Wright & Hay's drug store some time ago for Mr. Hall, who had complained for a long time of an annoying pain in the lower part of his back and right hip. This trouble bothered him during the day when he was at work and also made him very nervous at night. Mornings he arose feeling tired and weary and it was difficult for him to stand erect. A great improvement in his condition followed the use of Doan's Kidney Pills and he speaks in the highest terms of this remedy." store."

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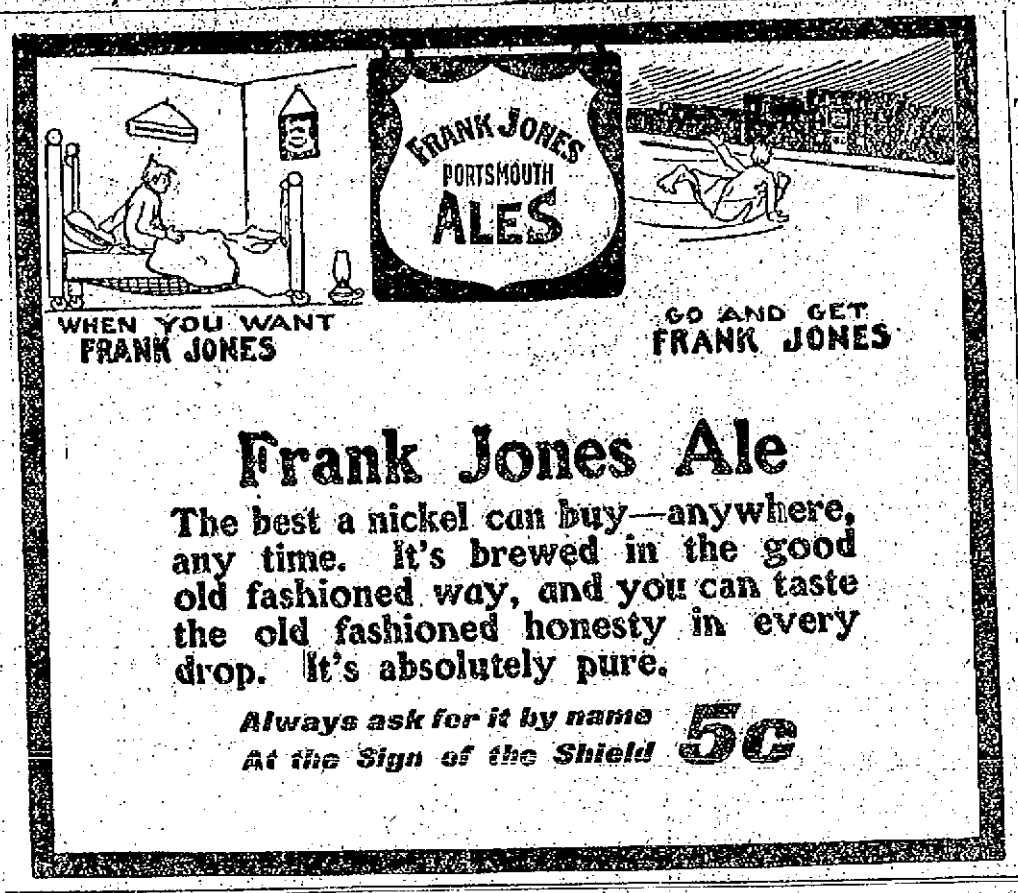

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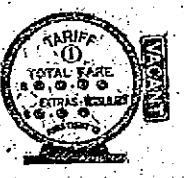

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If you have anything to sell telephone, write or call. We pay the highest cash price for goods of all descriptions. No quantity too large; none too small. The I. X. L. Company, Buckley Block, 26 Broadway, Tel. 1605.

FARMS WANTED.

INFORMATION WANTED from owner who has good farm for sale, suitable for dairy purposes or general farming; not particular about size or location. Wish to hear from owner only, who will sell direct to buyer without paying commission. Give price and brief description. G. Currier, Room 327 A, 46 W. Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

LOST AND FOUND

LOST—Enamel daisy wreath pin, with one pearl, probably from Greenough place to St. Mary's Church. Reward if returned to 18 Greenough.

STRAYED—From barn on Bridge street two goats. Finder notify telephone number 388.

LOST—Suitcase, marked J. R. D., on Bellevue avenue, between Casino and Wheatland avenue. Suitable reward if returned to J. R. Dilworth, Yznaga avenue.

LOST—Grass extension suit case, in Jamestown, between short Point and Ferry. Return to Purser, Steamer Conanicut, or B. F. Downing, 3rd. Reward.

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FOR SALE—Herreshoff 15-footer, fully equipped, in commission and as good as new.
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TO LET—Store in brick building, corner of Thames and Ann streets.

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First class, with all modern improvements. Meals served when desired. Prospect House, William Hanson, Prop. 22 Prospect Hill street.

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By the hour or day.
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FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Gaited saddle horse, 7 years old, seal brown, 16 hands high, long tail and mane; a perfect beauty. Price $1,100. Further information Address Box 7, Daily News Office.

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FOR SALE—Light weight brass-mounted double harness; one rockaway carriage. Can be seen at Brook Farm Portsmouth, R. I., Tel. 1623.

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A lot of California Privet ranging from two to six feet high.

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New Bicycles $20 with coaster brake "guaranteed." Second-hand, $3 and up. Bicycle Sundries. Renting. Repairing.

AUTOMOBILE TO LET.
AT VINING'S (Bicycle Store),
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INFORMATION WANTED, from owner who has good modern residence for sale, in or within 15 miles of Newport wish to learn of best bargain being offered. Give price and brief description; no agents need answer. Address G. CURRIER, Room 327 B, 46 West Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

HOPE TO BREAK DEADLOCK.

Men Strikers in Lynn Favor New Plan, But Women Oppose it.

LYNN, Mass., July 26.—Nine women were responsible for a dead lock among the executive board of the packing room employees today, making it impossible to settle the strike. Saturday the Joseph Caunt Company, and the V. K. & A. H. Jones Company offered the strikers a chance to return to work on a piece system basis. The executive board met and everything seemed favorable to a speedy settlement of the trouble. The executive board is composed of nine men ironers and nine women tip repairers. The men favored the piece system plan, but the women strongly opposed it. Another meeting will be held this evening, at which time the men hope to break the deadlock.

The Joseph Caunt Company and the V. K. & A. H. Jones Company were in operation today, without their packing rooms. The James Phelan plant remains closed, with no prospects for an immediate opening.

The tournament is expected to be productive of some of the best shooting ever seen on the well kept range, the teams being better than the average. The fact that already records have been made in the preliminary work is taken to show that before the tournament is over many new world's records in shooting will have been recorded. With the exception of Vermont, every New England state is represented by a team to contest for the New England trophy, which has been won four times in succession by Massachusetts. As these teams will be virtually the teams which will be sent to Camp Perry, Ohio, to compete for the national trophy. This tournament is watched with interest all over the country.

The program for the opening day today, included the Quimby match at 600 yards; the Lawrence match at 200 yards; the Shuman match at 500 yards, and the novice match at 500 yards, all of which were re-entry events and will be open for competition all the week. Other events on the program were the rapid fire re-entry pistol at 50 yards; time fire pistol at 50 yards; slow fire pistol at 50 yards and small bore rifle at 25 yards.

BLERIOT MOBBED BY LARGE CROWDS.

Continued from First Page.

hour, and his famous little monoplane, both reached London this morning, the former to receive the monetary fruits of his achievement, in the shape of a check for 1,000 pounds ($5,000) and the latter to be placed on exhibition to the financial advantage of both a London hospital and the enterprising proprietor of the only American department store here. The famous aviator is finding hero worship much more trying to endure than the strain of navigating the air. Remarkable scenes were again witnessed at Dover, when M. Bleriot returned there this morning to attend a civil reception in his honor. The Frenchman was mobbed by the enormous crowds and the police had to come to his protection so eager were the enthusiasts to greet him at close quarters.

A similar ovation awaited the aviator at London, his compatriots having gathered at Victoria station in huge numbers and M. Bleriot must have narrowly escaped suffocation from their embraces. With the help of the police he finally succeeded in getting away and reached his hotel, where he was presented with the check at a luncheon party.

"Bleriot fever" seems to have seized a large part of the populace of London. Those unable to see the flyer himself have been besieging the store where the compact little monoplane is installed in a department among other traveling requisites, the machine being so small. It looks like a large toy rather than the practical flyer, which enable its daring manipulator to carry out his epochal feat.

Numerous honors and medals are awaiting M. Bleriot on this side of the channel, the principal prize being a gold cup offered by Captain Wyndham for the first flight across the English channel. It will be presented to the French aviator at the Aeroplane Club dinner August 9.

Aeronautical experts here regard M. Bleriot's feat as an indication for the monoplane type of machine over the bi-plane. The Frenchman's machine carried a gerater weight in proportion to its plane surface than any other type, which is considered a great advantage. Experts interviewed declare that the greater surface of the bi-plane offers to the wind have tended to make it turn turtle on encountering the aerial whirl pools off the English coast, which trouble M. Bleriot so greatly.

Paul Cambon, French ambassador at London, was present at the luncheon and warmly congratulated his compatriot. The British army was largely represented and besides War Secretary Haldane, there were Colonel Capper, head of the aeronautic work of the army, Sir Edward Grey, secretary for foreign affairs and Lieutenant General Sir Arthur Paget. Lieutenant E. M. Shackleton, who recently returned from an expedition to the Antarctic and Sir Thomas Lipton were also present.

When M. Bleriot arrived, Mr. Haldane was the first to felicitate him. Speaking in French the secretary of war congratulated the aviator on his magnificent success which he said would give him a place in history, as all by itself to have crossed the English channel was an event marking a new era.

"You did it with wonderful ease," added Mr. Haldane. "Because you had great courage."

In compliment to his hosts, M. Bleriot managed to get out a broken accented "Thank you," but made no further attempt to speak in English. He attributed his success to an immense amount of preliminary work and said he was profoundly touched by the warmth of his welcome, which he thought was quite out of proportion with what he had accomplished. "All I have to say," he said, "was to leave Calias on my left and make for Dover on my right."

M. Bleriot was handed the 1,000 pounds in banknotes in a splendid silver cup.

It was announced at the luncheon that the Aero Club of Great Britain had decided to present M. Bleriot with a gold medal, similar to the one conferred on Wilbur and Orville Wright in London last May.

NAVY CAMPAIGN WINS.

Four Super-Dreadnoughts to be Added to Great Britain's List.

LONDON, July 26.—The big navy campaign has won the day and four additional super-Dreadnoughts are to be added to the current year shipbuilding program. Reginald McKenna, first lord of the admiralty, officially confirmed this in the house of commons this afternoon, saying that after a very anxious and careful examination into the shipbuilding conditions of foreign countries, the government had come to the conclusion that it was desirable to take all necessary steps to insure the laying down of four additional Dreadnoughts in April to be completed in March, 1912.

SUSPENDED BY OFFICIALS.

Fall River Base Ball Players Punished for Disorder.

BOSTON, July 26.—Manager O'Brien, Centre Fielder Messenger and Shortstop Weaver of the Fall River team were indefinitely suspended by the officials of the New England Baseball League today, as a result of the disorder attending the first game with Lawrence in Lawrence on Saturday last. Disputing Umpire Fahey's decision, Messenger struck him with a bat and was put out the game. Weaver pushed the umpire and in turn was ordered out of the game. Manager O'Brien refused to continue the game unless Weaver was allowed to play and the umpire declared the game forfeited to Lawrence.

JOINT RACING CRUISE.

Contests of Seawanhaka-Corinthian and Philadelphia Yacht Clubs Start August 2.

The joint racing cruise from Oyster Bay to Newport of the fleets of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club and the Corinthian Yacht Club of Philadelphia, bids fair to be an enjoyable success. The rendezvous will be at Oyster Bay Saturday afternoon, July 31, and the runs will be as follows—Monday, August 2, Oyster Bay to Morris Cove; Tuesday, August 3, Morris Cove to New London, and Wednesday, August 4, New London to Newport.

It is understood that many well known racing craft will make these runs and that class contests will be of an earnest nature, particularly as the number of contestants will be very satisfactory.

The fleet will disband here Wednesday evening, when those yachts enrolled in the New York Yacht Club may join the squadron of that club, which will rendezvous there the following day.

The fleet of the New Haven Yacht Club, under Commodore R. F. Tyler, left New Haven Saturday on its annual cruise, the itinerary caling for stops at Stonington, Block Island, Newport and Edgartown. The fleet will disband at Vineyard Haven next Saturday. The larger craft are the sloops Gamecock (flagship), Mashnoe, Rosalie, Mimosa II, Rufina, Cock Robin, Scud, Oriole, Opitsah and Carmalita and the schooner Azalea.

The club is expected here tomorrow.

ISLAND SAVINGS BANK.

38 Washington Square.

Money deposited on or before fifteenth of each month draws interest from the first of the next succeeding month.

Four per cent is the present rate of interest.

SAVINGS BANK OF NEWPORT.

INCORPORATED A. D. 1819.

DEPOSITS.

July 17, 1908.	July 16, 1909.	Increase.
$7,697,698.92	$7,990,752.72	$293,053.80

GUARANTY FUND AND SURPLUS.

July 17, 1908,	$705,312.01
July 16, 1909,	733,518.40
Increase,	28,206.39

INDUSTRIAL TRUST COMPANY.

Capital	$3,000,000.00
Surplus	3,000,000.00
Undivided Profits	426,916.57
Reserved Interest	468,733.68

Participation (or Savings) Account.

Moneys deposited on or before August 15 draw interest from August 1. Dividends August and February.

This account is the SAVING BANK DEPARTMENT of the Trust Company.

OFFICE WITH

NEWPORT TRUST COMPANY,

303 Thames Street.

OUR STEEL-LINED SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS

Are Absolutely Fire Proof.

A box of sufficient size to hold a large number of papers and documents may be rented in our steel-lined vaults at the moderate rate of $5 per year.

AQUIDNECK NATIONAL BANK,

286 Thames Street.

APPEAL FOR AID.

Tuberculosis Society Already Receiving Contributions for Prosecuting Its Work.

The Newport Association for the Relief and Prevention of Tuberculosis has sent out the following appeal for contributions to pursue its work:

The total number of deaths in Newport from June 1, 1908 to June 1, 1909, was 343. Of this total 34 died of pulmonary tuberculosis and 12 of tuberculosis in other forms. Appalling as these deaths are, because unnecessary when it is remembered that tuberculosis is a preventable disease, the proportion is less in Newport than in many other American cities of the same size.

During these 12 months 39 new cases have been reported to this Association, and there are many more that, not needing assistance, have not been reported.

A New York life insurance company pays a policy for a dead consumptive every 25 minutes in every business day of the year, and these cases naturally develop disease after having passed strict medical examination before the company accepts them, which indicates that no one is exempt. Is it not therefore wise for each one to do what he can towards helping stamp out this great white plague, especially as, in the list of 15 states where complete returns are registered, Rhode Island stands third, in proportion to its population, in rate of death from tuberculosis.

During the past 12 months this Association has sent 19 patients to sanatoria; it has paid the expenses of sending consumptives to other states where they had relatives or friends to care for them; it has daily supplied 16 consumptives with free milk from healthy cows, and eggs; 1,881 visits of inspection and instruction have been made by its secretary and by trained nurses. In this work it has received the hearty co-operation of the Newport Hospital, which has been of the greatest benefit. The Association has a clinic at the hospital where patients are examined and treated free by Newport's best physicians. It has seen that infected houses are disinfected; it has distributed a large amount of reading matter regarding prevention and cure, including instructive cards to the public school children and milk leaflets through the Civic League; it has supplied free of charge, to consumptives sputum cups (burned daily after using), gauze and sanitary drinking cups, at a large expense; and it has spent money in other useful ways too numerous to itemize here.

Last year's subscriptions were less than one half of what was needed, which compelled the Association to appropriate $700 from its reserve fund to meet the year's expenses, and also to curtail much important work. In view of these facts it now asks you to subscribe liberally for the coming year's expenses.

Unless subscribers distinctly instruct that their subscriptions be used for special work or cases this Association will use its best judgment as to disbursing same, but to show what can be done with contributions we print the following, which by no means cover all the various purposes for which funds are needed:

$260 will support a consumptive at a sanatorium for one year.

$130 will support him for six months.

$65 will support him for three months.

$52 will pay for a trained nurse's visits to a consumptive twice a week for one year.

$26 will pay for a trained nurse's visits twice a week for six months.

$13 will pay for a trained nurses's visits twice a week for three months.

$25 will pay for blankets, outfit and traveling expenses necessary for a consumptive to reach a sanatorium.

A contribution of not less than $10 entitles the contributor to be a "patron" or "patroness" member, and a contribution of $3 entitles one to be a "regular member" for the coming year.

These contributions will be acknowledged as usual by the local newspapers, unless the donor requests that this be omitted.

We trust that the importance of this work will appeal to you and that you will contribute generously to it.

Please make all checks payable to Thomas B. Congdon, Association treasurer, and mail contributions in the enclosed envelope to the Newport Association for the Relief and Prevention of Tuberculosis, 263 Thames street, or leave money at its office between 10 A. M. and 12 M.

George P. Wetmore, Henry Barton Jacobs, William P. Sheffield, Angus McLeod, chairman, Clark Burdick, James B. Stokes, Thomas B. Congdon, Finance Committee.

In answer to this appeal subscriptions have been received as follows:

Mrs. C. L. F. Robinson	$100.00
Commodore and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry	100.00
Mrs. T. Shaw-Safe.	50.00
Mr. Lorillard Spencer	50.00
Mrs. William Binney	25.00
Mrs. Gardiner B. Perry	25.00
Mrs. T. A. Lawton	10.00
Mrs. E. C. Tenney	5.00
Mrs. W. A. Bartlett	3.00

JAMESTOWN.

Special Town Meeting Authorizes Treasurer to Endorse Notes For the Ferry Company.

[Regular correspondence of the News.]

The special town meeting, postponed several times, was held Saturday afternoon. After a short discussion a vote authorizing the town treasure, to endorse notes for the Jamestown & Newport Ferry Company to an amount not exceeding $10,000 was passed, 18 to 3.

During the past, it has been necessary for the directors, who serve without pay, to endorse the company's notes, thereby becoming responsible. As the town owns a controlling interest in the company, it was thought right that it should assume the responsibility and a vote was passed at the last annual town meeting, authorizing the town treasurer to endorse notes for the ferry company for a sum not exceeding $10,000. It was later found that a special act of the legislature was necessary before such a vote could become legal. This act was passed at the last session of that body and a special town meeting was called to act on the matter. An erroring the hearing before Judge Baker, Ferry company into the hands of a receiver, caused the meeting to be postponed from week to week, pending the hearin gbefore Judge Baker, July 18, in Newport, at which time the petition was quashed and the way was clear for the action of the voters to declare their position.

Mr. Philip Dowling, of Newport, who recently returned from Italy where he was one of the skilled mechanics sent to instruct the victims of the earthquake disaster in the American method of constructing wooden houses quickly, is guest of his brother, Mr. Charles Dowling, on the North Main road.

Mr. and Mrs. Ferderic Webster of Kingston, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Worden yetserday.

The clerks from the Newport stores of the Acker Merrill & Condit Company and F. P. Garrettson held a clam bake at the Clarke farm, Beavertail, Sunday.

Misses Rose and Carolina Grosvenor entertained Miss Helen Taft and Miss Eleanor Roelker at super at Grey Ledge Teahouse Sunday evening. Mrs. Theodore Kane entertained a party during the day, with her daughters, Mrs. Rutherford and Miss Locke. Mrs. Lorillard Spencer also entertained Mrs. McClellan, wife of Mayor McClellan of New York, at the tea house.

Sunday morning, Steamer Georgia of the New York-Portland line, put in here and anchored off the east shore of the island shortly after 3 a. m., leaving about 12 hours later. She left New York Saturday night and ran into a heavy sea off Point Judith, putting in here to await better weather.

Miss Roelker and a party, among whom was Miss Helen Taft, daughter of President Taft, were on the island in automobiles Sunday.

MASSAGE AND CHIROPODIST.

DR. J. MOON, CHIROPODIST and MASSAGE

Corns, Bunions and Ingrowing Nails Treated without pain.

Newton Bldg. Room 5 **25c. ea.** Office Hours 8 A.M. to 7 P.M.
Cor. Pelham and Thames street.
Engagements by appointment.

Tel. 2248-1. Hair Goods.
MISS A. CARROLAN.
Shampooing, Facial Massage, Scalp Treatment. (Puffs made from Combings at short notice.)
26 Broadway. Manicuring. Newport R. I.

DR. E. C. HOLLOWAY.
Foot Specialist and Electrolysian
Ingrowing Nails, Hair Moles and Warts removed. Treatment painless.
Massage. Open evenings.
Tel. 841. Office 11 Spring St.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, July 26, Wall Street—The stock market opened irregular with Amalgamated Copper 84¼, American Smelting 95⅛, American Locomotive 62⅜, Anaconda 49, Atchison 116½, Baltimore & Ohio 120¼, Brooklyn Transit 78½, Canadian Pacific 186½, Chesapeake & Ohio 78¾, Erie 36⅝, Great Northern preferred 151, Louisville 142, Kansas City Southern 46¼, Missouri, Kansas & Texas 42¼, New York Central 136, Pennsylvania 137⅜, Reading 165, Rock Island 38⅛, St. Paul 156¼, Southern Pacific 132¼, Union Pacific 198⅝, United States Steel 71⅛, United States Steel preferred 126⅝, Wabash preferred 55⅝.

10—The opening dealings in stocks were on a small scale and no well defined tendency was perceptible in the price movements. The Rock Island stocks and New York Central advanced substantial fractions and small gains generally out numbered the declines. National Railway of Mexico first preferred fell 1¼.

Noon—The stock market became practically idle at the slight recovery of prices. Bonds were irregular. Money on call, steady at 1⅞ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3¾ to 4 per cent.

FINANCIAL.

FALL RIVER MILL STOCKS.
Are among the safest and best non-taxable dividend paying Mass. securities that have stood the test of years. They are bound to advance on their actual values. Write us for prices and information. Daniel J. Brown, Fall River, Mass.

[Furnished by Hornblower & Weeks, —33 Bellevue avenue.]

July 26, 1909.

	Closing.
Amalgamated Cop.	82¾
Am. Car & Foundry	61¾
Am. Ice	33
Am. Can Pfd.	61⅞
Am. Cotton Oil	74½
Am. Locomotive	62
Am. Smelt. & Ref.	94⅞
Am. H. & L. Pfd.	40⅝
Am. Sugar	127½
Anaconda Mng.	48½
Atch Top & San Fe	116⅝
Baltimore & Ohio	120⅝
B'klyn Rapid Trans	77⅝
Canadian Pacific Ry.	185¾
Chesapeake & Ohio	78⅞
Chic. Great Western	⅞
Chic. Gt. West Pfd. B	4½
Chic Mil St Paul	156¼
Chic & Northwestern	185
Col Fuel & Iron Co	43½
Consolidated Gas	139⅝
Corn Products	22⅞
Del & Hudson Co	192⅜
Denver & Rio Grande	47⅝
Distillers Securities	37¾
Erie	36
Erie 1st pfd	54
Erie 2d pfd	44½
General Electric	167
Great Northern pref	150½
Gt Northern Ore	75½
Interboro Met	14¼
do pref	44¾
Louisville & Nash	142⅝
Mexican Central	24⅝
Mo Kan & Tex	41⅝
Missouri Pacific	72½
National Lead	85⅝
N Y Cent & Hudson	135⅝
N Y Ontario & West	53¼
Norfolk & Western	94
Northern Pacific Ry	152¼
Pennsylvania R R	137¼
Pressed Steel Car	46¼
Reading	155
Republic Iron & Stl	34⅝
Rock Island	37⅞
Southern Pacific	132¼
So Ry	31
Texas & Pacific	34¼
Union Pacific	198⅝
Utah Copper	50½
U S Rubber	38¼
U S Rubber 1st pfd	117
U S Steel	70¼
U S Steel pref	126½
Va-Carolina Chem	52⅝
Wabash	20⅞
Western Union	73½

BOSTON MARKET

Boston Con	16
Copper Range	82⅞
Greene Copper	10
Mohawk	63½
North Butte	57
Parrot	32
Isle Royale	25½
U S Fruit	133⅞
Utah Cons	44
Shannon	15⅞
1st National	5¼
Swift	108⅞
Franklin	17⅞
Am Tel & Tel	140⅝
N Y N H & H	168⅞
U S Smelting	51
do pref	50
Giroux	10¼
Helvetia	6¼
Nevada Cons	23¾

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Please leave your orders at my store or telephone and I shall attend them at once. Prices very low.

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198 THAMES STREET.

HAD WEEPING ECZEMA

Face and Neck were Raw—Terrible Itching, Inflammation and Soreness—All Treatments Failed.

CUTICURA A GREAT SUCCESS

"Eczema began over the top of my ear. It cracked and then began to spread. I had three different doctors and tried several things, but they did me no good. At last one side of my face and my neck were raw. The water ran out of it so that I had to wear medicated cotton, and it was so inflamed and sore that I had to put a piece of cloth over my pillow to keep the water from it, and it would stain the cloth a sort of yellow. The eczema itched so that it seemed as though I could tear my face all to pieces. Then I began to use the Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and it was not more than three months before it was all healed up. Miss Ann Pearsons, Northfield, Vt., Dec. 19, 1907."

Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

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Wiseman.

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Signet Rings, Bracelets, Hat Pins, etc.

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Compare our prices.

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Preserve Jars & Preserve Kettles.

We have all kinds on hand.

Mason, 1 qt. 80c. per dozen. Mason, 1 pt. 70c. per dozen. Mason, 2 qts. $1.1[illegible] per dozen.

Royal, square jar, the best jar made. 1 pt. 90c. per dozen. 1 qt. $1.10 per dozen.

Vacuum Self-Sealing Jar; no rubbers used. 1 pt. $1 per dozen. 1 qt. $1.15 per dozen.

I have a very great bargain in three Lawn Mowers. If you need one you had better take advantage.

Rubber Hose from 9c. per foot up.

Preserve Kettles, all kinds and sizes.

Window Screens, Fly Traps, Fly Killers, Fly Paper, etc.

[illegible], 30 Broadway.

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37 different sizes and styles on hand and for sale. They are unsurpassed in economy of ice, durability and workmanship.

W. K. COVELL.

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173 THAMES STREET.

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STRAWBERRIES
FROM NOVA SCOTIA.
Fresh every day.
BURLINGAME & CARRY.

MELROSE & CO'S.
FINE TEAS.
Direct Shipment.

Queen's Quality, 1 lb. Canister,	$1.25
No. 1 Blend, 1 lb. Canister,	$1.00
No. 2 Blend, 1 lb. Canister,	75c.
No. 3 Blend, 1 lb. Canister,	50c.

Jas. H. Drury & Co.,
GROCERS AND WINE MERCHANTS
243 and 245 Thames Street.

HOWARD,
Painting Contractor.
Best Work in Every Branch of the Business.
OFFICE 31 EVERETT STREET.

Standard Upright Piano.

Splendid condition, full size, mahogany case,
$175 cash.
It's a bargain.

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SWEETS.

Delicious Stuffed Prunes, filled with walnuts, crystalized ginger and glace apricots, at 65c a box

Assorted Glace Fruits 65c "
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F. P. GARRETTSON & CO.,
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GOOD RELIABLE COAL.

Careful trusty drivers.
Low prices and well-screened coal are essential to the satisfaction of our customers.
Give us your order this year for the winter's supply of coal and we will be bound to please you.

The PERRY COAL COMPANY.
Quantity and Quality Guaranteed.

SUNDAY OBSERVANCE.

Rev. Joseph Cooper Urges Enforcement of Existing Law and New Legislation.

There was the usual large congregation at the First Methodist Episcopal Church Sunday evening, when the pastor, Rev. Joseph Cooper, preached upon the topic, "The Sabbath Day and the Christian's Attitude." During the discourse he spoke emphatically regarding the non-observance of the day in Newport, taking strong but conservative ground for the enforcement of the existing law and new legislation which will better represent the sentiment of the people concerning this subject.

Taking for his text the familiar commandment of the Decalogue, as recorded in Exodus—"Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy"—the speaker first traced the origin and characteristics of the Jewish Sabbath, the broader and more spiritual interpretation placed upon this and other injunctions of the law by Christ, and the substitution for it, in the early days of the church, of the Christian Sunday, which is a very different thing.

The old Puritan idea of Sunday and its observance was exceedingly strict, and we in this day are suffering from the reaction from that extreme view. Yet this country cannot fall away from a high standard with regard to the observance of Sunday without losing two essential things—the opportunity for rest of the body and a special time for the cultivation of the higher spiritual life.

The Sunday law in Rhode Island, enacted nearly 100 years ago, is exceedingly broad, indefinite and unspecific in its provisions and should be changed by new legislation. Under it one can do almost anything, or nothing. Strictly interpreted, it would not only prevent the playing of base ball, but would close the beach, stop the driving of any horse or vehicle, and shut up every kind of store except those which sell drugs or tobacco. Newport of course would not tolerate for a moment any such interpretation of the law. This condition makes the situation exceedingly complicated, and the question is not so easy of settlement as many seem to think. There are many worse things done in Newport on Sunday than base ball playing—the running of the open saloons, for example.

Failure to enforce the Sunday law in one particular results, among other things, in weakening the respect for all law, and tends to break down its observance still further. If base ball is played at Wellington Park, why not on the Basin or the Civic League lot? It also undermines the conception of the spiritual uses and values of the day.

What is the duty of Christian people under these conditions. First, to keep Sunday themselves. Second, to agitate for its better observance. It has been said that no one asks for a strict keeping of the Sunday law, but many like to open Sunday. Third, to see that officials are elected who will give a fairly decent administration of public affairs.

PROTECT THE SQUIRRELS.

To the Editor of the News:

A pretty and desirable visitor to Newport has been receiving considerable attention—of various sorts—under and in the trees of the Mall today. He seemed inclined to be friendly and is likely to be a paying arrival for the city, if he is treated right. The market for peanuts felt his arrival early, and if he and one or two more of his family could be made to feel safe and at home there it would be quite an attraction. Strange to say, his welcome was not quite all such a gentle creature should receive. Even "Joe," blind to business prospects, offered to assist some boys to catch the little fellow, so he could be confined, and the sparrows declared open war upon the newcomer. As he was near the base of one of the big trees 40 or 50 of the birds assembled in congress on the grass, eyeing him in silence. When he went far up the tree they flocked after him and one at a time flew at him. They continued to watch and fly at him quite a long time. On the other hand, the boys got peanuts and left them at the foot of the tree, and the visitor came down and ate a few, taking one or two up the tree, where he would be freer from annoyance. He kept his eye on the sparrows, incantime, and they didn't get close enough to do more than be rude, flying at him.

It is to be hoped that the squirrels in town will be thoroughly protected, if for no other reason, as an asset of the city, as they are in other communities. There are plenty of worms about, if anybody has a desire to attack anything.

W.

Newport, July 24, 1909.

IN THE THEATRES.

The vaudeville attractions at the Opera House for the first three days this week are Bonney and Manson in a novelty travesty skit, "A Hungry Honeymoon," and the Levy family in a musical act. Mr. Charles T. Ray will sing the illustrated songs. The leading picture will be "Won in the Desert," and the others "Romance of a Stranded Actress," "Behind the Mask," "The Fiddlers" and "Catching Turtles."

There are some unusually fine pictures at the Bijou this week. One of them, "The Reedham Cadet Drill," was taken in England, 500 boys taking part, and shows perfect drilling, the entire number moving as one person. Illustrated songs and vaudeville acts will be given by the Manhattan News Boys Trio.

ONE JUDGE SYSTEM AT THE HORSE SHOW.

The Newport Horse show has this year adopted the one-judge system for the annual show to be held September 6-8. William H. Moore will officiate in all harness classes and J. W. Burden of Lenox, will award the prizes for hunters. The judge of saddle horses has not yet been found.

TO CURB THE WHISTLES.

Managers of Tugboat Companies Instruct Their Captains.

Co-Operation Promised Generally in Response to Circular Letter.

A short time ago, in an endeavor to relieve the citizens of Newport of the nuisance of excessive blowing of tugboat whistles in the harbor at all times, and especially at unseasonable hours of the night, the following letter was written to the managers of the tugboat and transportation companies whose craft are more or less frequently at Newport:

"Dear Sir: Allow me to call your attention to a complaint which is general in this community, of the frequent loud and prolonged whistling by tugs and other steamers, especially during the otherwise quiet hours of the night and early morning. It is believed that much of the whistling and signalling is quite unnecessary, and it is also believed that if your attention is called to the matter a very great improvement will be apparent.

"Believe we when I say that it is not a case of sentimentality, but that the annoyance is really great to many people, especially to those who are not in good health or who feel the ill effects of the hot weather.

"May I not ask, and believe, that you will use your kind offices to bring some real relief to this community from the evil complained of, so far at least as your boats and a safe and proper running of the boats are concerned.

"T. T. Pitman."

Prompt replies to these letters have been received and the managers of the companies have shown a marked disposition to do all in their power to abate the nuisance. Some of them said their tugs do not frequently come to Newport, but that the companies would heartily co-operate with others in the endeavor to stop this unnecessary sounding of whistles. Others, whose boats are frequently in the harbor, gave assurances that they had given instructions to their captains to stop the nuisance in so far as they are able.

Thomas J. Scully, manager of the Scully Transportation Company, whose tugs are frequently in the harbor, writes: "In so far as our tugs are concerned, I can assure you that we will take immediate steps to suppress all unnecessary blowing of whistles."

The general manager of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, which sends its tugs quite frequently to Newport, says: "Our instructions to the captains of tugboats in our service are to the effect that they must not use their whistles unnecessarily, especially in harbors such as Newport, and others similar. There is no doubt but that at times, when they appear to be unnecessarily noisy, they are using their whistles during foggy weather, this being necessary to avoid collision and to enable captains to keep proper line on location of other craft in the harbor. Our instructions to the captains have again been renewed, and if you find that they continue to use their whistles unnecessarily I would be glad if you will call the matter to my attention."

The letter of the general manager of the Erie Railroad Company says: "This company will be glad to do whatever can be done in the direction indicated, and employes in charge of vessels operated by the Erie Company will be promptly familiarized with the contents of your letter and instructed to the effect that whistles must not be used to any extent greater than the requirements of the service and the safe operation of boats demand."

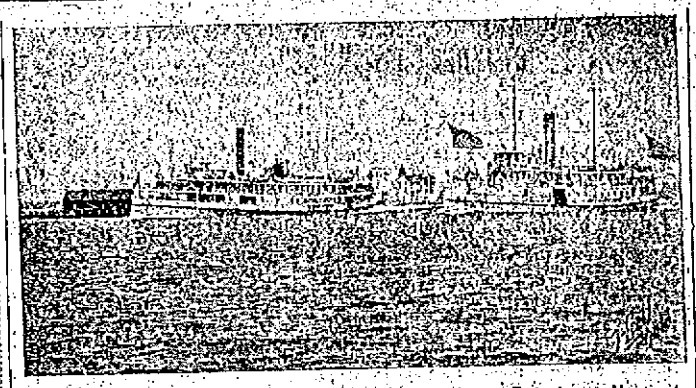
N. Howard Sutton, secretary of the Providence Steamboat Company, writes: "You, of course, understand that the nature of our business forces our captains to resort to whistles oftener than any other branch in the marine business, but we are certainly willing to do what we can and will take the matter up with our captains, having them read your letter, and believe that they will graciously respect the wishes of the people of your city, and will as far as they are concerned avoid all unnecessary whistling."

The treasurer of the Thames Tow Boat Company says: "We will be glad to instruct our tug captains to avoid any unnecessary blowing of their whistles while at Newport."

From the Standard Oil Company of New York the following comes: "Our records show that our two coasting tugs have only been in Newport harbor six times so far this year, not since May 11 and only on one of these occasions would there be any likelihood of signalling by whistle. We will, however, be very glad to instruct the two captains to be very careful and not blow their whistles unless it is absolutely necessary, and if you will specify any case where one of the tugs used the whistle unnecessarily we will promptly take it up."

H. C. Rowe & Co. of New Haven writes: "Replying to yours of July 3, we would say that we should be very sorry to have our steamers cause any one unnecessary annoyance by whistling. As you are doubtless aware, the United States government requires certain signals during fog and as to meeting other vessels, which the steamers are compelled to observe. Beyond this we do not think that our steamers blow their whistles, but we will caution the captains to be careful in this respect."

Similar replies have been received from the Breakwater Company of Bellevue, Del., J. B. King & Co. of New York, the New England Transportation Company of New York, the Keeler Transportation Line of New York, the International Contracting Company and the Menhaden Fishing Company, whose tugboats and steamers are less frequently in Newport harbor, but giving assurance of hearty co-operation in the matter, expressing a desire to avoid the nuisance complained of.



Excursion Steamers Mount Hope and New Shoreham Entering Newport Harbor.

SKETCHING WITH A LOOM.

Blind Workers, in Designing Art Fabrics, Show a Marked Degree of Originality.

"Blind designers? Impossible!" said a friend, after reading the announcement of the exhibition and sale of art fabrics made by the blind which is to be held at the house of the Misses Mason next Wednesday afternoon. Sceptical as one may be, however, it is a fact that the motifs designed by the blind women in the workshop of the Massachusetts Commission for the Blind are truly remarkable and show not only a comprehension of the principles of design as gathered from their instructors, but also great originality as well. To understand how a sightless person can create an original "spot" or

ART FABRIC WEAVING BY THE BLIND.

motif and develop an artistic design it is necessary to know first how she can weave at all.

The looms in the commission shops are modelled after those used by our grandmothers, only smaller in size. The plain weaving, or the body of the goods, is made very simply. By depressing certain pedals every other thread of the warp is lifted and the shuttle is thrown through by hand with no more difficulty for the blind than for the seeing. To reproduce a design another set of pedals is depressed, and the warp threads are raised in definitely distinguishable groups as characteristic to touch as to sight. With closed eyes one can find any note on the keyboard of a piano. Many seeing stenographers use their typewriters by touch. In the same way a blind weaver can find one of the regular raised groups of threads, and, having a particular group in hand, any one of the six or more threads comprising the group; thus she can easily locate any one of the seven or eight hundred threads which make up the width of the material she weaves. Having found the required warp threads it is a simple matter to insert the colored yarn or silk which will make one row of the required spot. Suppose, for example, the weaver places her colored thread around four of the warp threads on any row of the woof or filling. On the next row she might place her "spot" thread across six of the warp threads; if this was continued for several rows, each time the spot regularly increasing in size by two or more threads, it is easy to see that a figure would be formed assuming the shape of a triangle. In the same way an irregular figure or series of figures can be built up as the cloth is woven.

The effect of the finished article is that of needle work. In embroidery, however, the figure is made upon a fabric, while in the hand-woven stuff the design is woven in as the cloth is made. The separation of the warp threads into groups as described makes it possible for the blind girl to locate the exact position at which the colored thread should be introduced into the fabric. Similar work with the needle would be impossible for a sightless person.

A young woman begins weaving by working out simple designs which are dictated to her. These she quickly commits to memory, just as a person commits to memory a piece of music. A musician does not remember every note of a composition but rather the groups and combinations of notes. In the same way the blind weaver, in working out her design, finds each row of the figure developed from the last by the process of suggestion. Little by little the cloth grows under the weaver's fingers and the colored threads for the figures become a medium of expression just as the crayons are the artist's medium. A blind person can feel the design when finished, for the pattern threads are raised above the body of the cloth. In this way the blind weaver acquires a knowledge of good forms, becomes an expert in producing them and begins to grasp something of the principles of design. She also has, as shown above, a means of expression adapted to her needs. It is, therefore, not unnatural that the weaver tries experiments for herself. The first efforts are usually some modification of designs already memorized, but soon the more venturesome try to express ideas of their own, the blind worker sketching designs by means of the loom as the seeing artist sketches with pencil or crayon on paper or canvas.

Of course, it is impossible for a blind person to select colors, but the workers often suggest combinations which they think would be interesting. The various colors selected for any given design are definitely named and placed where they will be easily accessible and readily distinguished because of their location of texture.

It cannot be said that the blind workers are of more artistic temperament than a similar group of seeing women, but those who are in charge of the shop feel that the good work which has been done in design by the young women is directly attributable to their greater concentration. Frequently the scheme for the desired sketch is completely worked out in the weaver's mind before she attempts to put it upon the cloth. Deprive of sight, touch and memory develop to meet the demands of the active mind seeking means of expression; and their very misfortune, by shutting them out to a great degree from the influence of the work of others, develops an unusual originality in their designs.

When this hand weaving for blind women was begun it was hoped that the blind operatives would be able to produce articles salable because of their intrinsic merit; and the realization of this hope has been well demonstrated at this and previous exhibitions, but that the sightless workers should be able also to create highly satisfactory original designs has been a gratifying surprise.

The work brings great happiness to the blind women for whom the problem of remunerative employment is a serious one.

NOT A BIG EXCURSION DAY.

There were no special excursions to Newport Sunday, though the transportation lines, the regular summer boats and electric cars brought many people apparently, judging from the business on the Ocean Drive. The boats did not seem to have very heavy fares for Newport, but the electric cars had a steady patronage all day; indeed, the cars seem to have diverted some traffic from the boats, as they run hourly and provide for a later return home. It was not a big excursion day, but there were many strangers in the city.

TWO BUSY ARMY AND NAVY DAYS.

Saturday and Sunday about 700 letters and post cards were sent home by the enlisted men from this city. The check room at the Army and Navy Young Men's Christian Association was filled with bundles containing supplies purchased by the men on liberty. The dormitory was well patronized and the pool table was kept busy Saturday afternoon and evening. All the lockers are rented and men are on the waiting list. The rooms have been continually crowded, despite the hot weather. Bandsman Lund entertained the men again Saturday evening.

The Home Hour Bible club was well attended Sunday. The luncheon was provided by the members of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Army and Navy branch. Mrs. DeHois furnished a bouquet for each one present.

Next Sunday the luncheon will be provided by the women of the First Presbyterian Church.

AUCTION SALES.

FARM STOCK AND HORSES AT AUCTION,
Wednesday, July 28,
At 11 o'clock A. M.,
At the residence of Mr. A. B. Campbell, Fort Hill,
(Just over line in Middletown.)
Will be sold 3 good business horses (now in use in express business in Newport), 3 Express Wagons, (one with top), Lumber Wagon, Low Gear, Lumber Reach, Light Wagon, Double and Single Harnesses, one Horse Rake, Cultivator, Plows, Corn Sheller and small Tools one Boiler, one Hot Water Tank, one set Double Runners, one extra nice Cow, Breeding Sow, Pigs, 40 Hens, Incubator, two Brooders, Household furniture, etc., etc.
If stormy next fair day. Take street cars to Vernon avenue.
FRED W. GREENE,
JAMES A. TABER,
Auctioneers.
P. S. Parties having horses or any live stock, may consign to this sale.

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Heirs of George Bowen
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Thor-Electric WASHER AND WRINGER,
Washes and wrings by electricity,
Can be attached to any lamp socket.
Call and see it.
OLD COLONY ST. RAILWAY CO.
Illuminating Dept.
449-455 Thames Street.
Telephone 36.

NEWPORTS SHUT OUT.

Continued from Seventh Page.

team is booked; there is no responsibility in the management.

The Brooklyn Royal Giants will be at the park tomorrow and Wednesday and some fun can be looked for.

The Trojans won again Saturday, defeating the Osbornes of Fall River by the large margin of 11 to 3. The visitors were by no means novices, but the hard slugging of the local team gave an early lead which the Osbornes never overcame, thanks to the effective pitching of Beattie. The "Southpaw" had everything Saturday, and though wild was unhittable at times when hits would have meant runs. He was ably supported, the infield giving him excellent backing and Oxx and Mahoney in the outfield pulling off some pretty catches.

Manning, the Osborne short stop, and J. Kirkman, on second, did good work for the visitors, but R. Kirkman was the only one who could do anything effective at the bat. The Trojans batted as they have in every game; Oxx and West supplying the long hits and Beattie making three safeties.

Oxx and O'Connell drew passes in the first, and West's two-bagger to left scored two runs. In the second, the Trojans went at Illey and amassed six more runs. Langley walked and Beattie singled. Oxx doubled to left, scoring the first two, but was caught on O'Connell's hit. Morley singled and West tripled, and before the inning was over Martin had also scored.

From then on it was an even game, both sides doing good work. The Trojans made at least one hit in every inning but the eighth.

The game was witnessed by a large gathering, who found plenty to keep them interested until the last man was out. The score:

Trojans.

	a.	b.	r.	tb.	p.o.	a.	e.
Oxx, l. f.,	4	1	2	2	0	0	
O'Connell, s. s.,	4	3	1	0	4	0	
Morley, 2b.,	4	2	1	4	0	0	
West, 1b.,	5	3	2	8	0	1	
Weaver, lb.,	0	0	0	1	0	1	
Martin, 3b.,	5	1	1	4	5	1	
Mahoney, r. f.,	5	0	2	2	1	0	
McGowan, m.,	3	0	0	0	0	0	
Murphy, m.,	1	0	0	0	0	0	
Langley, c.,	3	1	0	6	4	0	
Beattie, p.,	4	1	3	0	3	0	
	38	11	12	27	17	3	

Osbornes.

J. Kirkman, 2b.,	2	1	0	3	1	0
Sullivan, m.,	4	0	0	1	0	1
Bender, l. f.,	4	0	0	2	0	1
R. Kirkman, 1b.,	4	1	3	7	0	1
Manning, s. s.,	5	1	1	2	6	2
Crosson, 3b.,	4	0	1	2	1	1
Marsden, r. f.,	3	0	1	0	0	0
Sweeney, c.,	3	0	0	6	2	1
Riley, p.,	4	0	1	1	2	0
	33	3	7	24	12	7

Innings,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Trojans,	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	x—11
Osbornes,	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0—3

Two-base hits—Oxx 2, West. Three base hit—West. Stolen bases—Trojans 6, Osbornes 4. First base on balls—Off Beattie 8; off Riley 4. Struck out—By Beattie 5, by Riley 5. Double play—Manning-J. Kirkman-R. Kirkman. Wild pitch—Beattie. Passed ball—Langley. Umpire—J. Sullivan. Time—1 hour, 50 minutes.

The Old Colony Young Men's Christian Association game scheduled for Saturday did not take place.

AUCTION SALES.

FURNITURE at AUCTION.
Fridry, July 30, at 10 A. M.,
At Dwyer's Furniture Rooms, over J. H. Battey & Co., Thames Street,
I will sell furniture removed from "Willowbank" and "Marden Cottage" consisting of Parlor, Dining Room, Living Room and Chamber Furniture, Crockery, Glass Ware, Mattresses, Brass Bed, Enamel Beds, three Refrigerators, etc., etc.
FRED W. GREENE, Auct'r.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND,
NEWPORT Sc:
Office of the Collector of Taxes of the Town of Jamestown:

By virtue of the several warrants issued to the undersigned as Collector of Taxes of the Town of Jamestown by the Town Treasurer of said Town severally commanding the collection of the several taxes assessed on the inhabitants of said Town and the ratable property therein, heretofore, to wit, for and including the years 1906, 1907 and 1908 and of every power vested in said Collector of Taxes;

Inasmuch as the taxes assessed as aforesaid within the period aforesaid on the real estate hereinafter described, and on the owner or owners thereof for and on account of the same in the sum of Eleven Dollars and Twenty Cents ($11.20) have not been paid, and the said real estate is liable for the payment of said taxes;

I, Harry S. Stubbs, as said Collector of Taxes, for the purpose of collecting out of said real estate the whole of said taxes assessed thereon and on its owner or owners as aforesaid, have made a levy on said real estate in said Town of Jamestown, with the improvements thereon and the appurtenances thereto belonging taxed in the name of Elizabeth Hazard, the said several parcels of real estate being lots No. 742, 782, 783, 784, 1,362, 1,363, 1,401 and 1,404 as delineated on a plan of Conanicut Park, Rhode Island, drawn by John H. Mullin Newport, R. I., March, 1873;

I will sell the whole of said several parcels of real estate, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the payment of said taxes, interest, costs and expenses at public auction, to the highest bidder at the Town Hall, in said Jamestown on the 3rd day of August, A. D. 1909, at 12 o'clock Noon.

HARRY S. STUBBS,
Collector of Taxes.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND,
NEWPORT, Sc.:
Office of the Collector of Taxes of the Town of Jamestown:

By virtue of the several warrants issued to the undersigned as Collector of Taxes, of the Town of Jamestown by the Town Treasurer of said Town severally commanding the collection of the several taxes assessed on the inhabitants of said Town and the ratable property therein, heretofore, to wit, for and including the years 1905, 1907 and 1908 and of every power vested in said Collector of Taxes:

Inasmuch as the taxes assessed as aforesaid within the period aforesaid on the real estate hereinafter described, and on the owner or owners thereof for and on account of the same in the sum of Seven Dollars and Eight Cents ($7.08) have not been paid, and the said real estate is liable for the payment of said taxes;

I, Harry S. Stubbs, as said Collector of Taxes, for the purpose of collecting out of said real estate the whole of said taxes assessed thereon and on its owner or owners as aforesaid, have made a levy on said real estate, in said Town of Jamestown, with the improvements thereon and the appurtenances thereto belonging taxed in the name of Anna Hazard, the said several parcels of real estate being Lots No. 29, 30, 37, 38 and 741, as delineated on a plan of Conanicut Park, Rhode Island, drawn by John H. Mullin, Newport, R. I., March, 1873;

I will sell the whole of said several parcels of real estate, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the payment of said taxes, interest, costs and expenses at public auction, to the highest bidder at the Town Hall, in said Jamestown on the 3rd day of August, A. D. 1909, at 12 o'clock Noon.

HARRY S. STUBBS,
Collector of Taxes.

NEW BOOKS.

Alice Brenton,
A novel having for its basis characters and events related to Newport History.

A HANDBOOK OF ALASKA,
By Major Greeley.

WHAT IS PHYSICAL LIFE?
By W. Hanna Thompson

BROWNING'S ENGLAND,
By Helen A. Clarke

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Particulars in Tuesday's Paper.

N. B.—These garments have not been specially purchased for the occasion, but are the balance of our own summer stock.